

NEAR EAST PARLEY
HOPES TO AVERT
FIGHTING IN ORIENTHostilities Will Be Renewed at
Early Date if Settlement
Is Not Achieved

PARIS, March 22 (Special Cable).—The conference on the Near East opened today at the Quai d'Orsay. Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, comes with a powerful complaint against the methods of Franklyn Bonhôte, who negotiated in a manner considered not altogether frank, the famous Angora treaty. But the Angora treaty between France and Mustapha Kemal Pasha can hardly be a real subject of discussion. It has been concluded and must not now be altered except in minor details, according to the French view.

Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, has not endeavored to conceal his disapproval of this accord in some respects, but it is generally agreed that it is too late to abandon the substance of the Angora policy. It is rather the wider question of general peace today that the revision of the Sykes treaty, which is the principal preoccupation of M. Poincaré. In fact, the British, after recent events, such as the Indian war and the resignation of E. S. Montagu from the Indian secretaryship, are inclined to accept most of the French recommendations.

News received at the Quai d'Orsay shows that the spurs are fast melting in Anatolia and that hostilities between Greece and Turkey may be renewed at an early date if there is not an immediate settlement. The difficulty is that the Turks have become arrogant and are not easily satisfied. There is now little doubt that Smyrna will be entirely evacuated, while even the surrender of Adrianople to the Turks appears probable.

What complicates the situation is Lord Curzon's demand for an armistice, which would leave the Greeks in their present positions. The Turks, chiefly represented by Tassut Kemal Bey, feeling that the nature of the armistice will determine the nature of the peace, are opposed. On the whole, Mr. Poincaré takes up the defense of the Turks, though he will undoubtedly be compelled to moderate their claims.

Signor Schanzer, the Italian delegate, is likely to support the British viewpoint. It is significant that he brings with him Signor Lago, the political director of the Consulta, who has been the right-hand man of the Marchese della Torre in these eastern conversations. He stands for solidarity with England, though he also has in view the maintenance of the tripartite accord, which established in Asia Minor zones of economic action for Italy and France.

The Turkish will have none of this, and the French have already abandoned in the Angora negotiations all idea of such a division. The real trouble about the Near East situation is that behind the Greco-Turkish conflict is the greater diplomatic conflict of France and England. England is accused by France of establishing hegemony in Constantinople, which must, it is said, be evacuated.

General Harrington, who is the British representative of the Christian



Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, Who Speaks at Massachusetts Republican Meeting

MRS. MCCORMICK
SURE OF VICTORYRepublicans Will Sweep Country
Is Forecast of Member of
National Committee

Confidence that there will be a Republican victory at the polls in the November elections, not only in Massachusetts, but throughout the country, was expressed here today by Mrs. Medill McCormick, of Illinois, a member of the woman's committee of the Republican National Committee. Mrs. McCormick, whose father, Marcus A. Hanna of Ohio, was campaign manager of William McKinley in 1896, and whose husband is the senior United States Senator from Illinois, is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, is connected with the organization work of the National Committee. She comes to Boston to get into touch with the general situation and to attend the Republican dinner at the Hotel Brunswick to-night, where she is to speak.

"Members of the committee on organization of the Republican National Committee are engaged in cooperating with the Republican State Committees in the perfecting of organization work and that is the reason for my coming to Boston," Mrs. McCormick told a representative of The Christian

Science Monitor. "The elections are not until November, but there is always a great deal of detail work to be looked after and the National Committee is anxious to render aid to the state committees wherever aid is needed. By keeping in close touch with the women who are on the ground and obtaining an understanding of their problems we can be of more real use to them."

"You know," said Mrs. McCormick, "we women feel that we know something about organization. We are natural organizers and will show the men something in the organization line before we are through."

To Speak at Banquet

"In my speech at the banquet tonight I shall talk on the general conditions and give some reasons as to why I am

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Minnesota University Professor Tells
Conference of Aims of Junior High
School Uniform Route Markings for
Automobiles Proposed
Varying Color Schemes Now in Effect to Be Abolished
in New England for New Design All May Adopt

Important conferences have been held at Boston and at Hartford, Conn., during the past two weeks which may have a Nation-wide bearing in connection with the results attained. The last one has just concluded in Boston and the next one, undoubtedly, will be held in New York sometime in April. The conferences are among the highway commissioners of the New England states, the automobile organizations, and the New England Hotel Men's Association. The object sought is the establishment of an entirely new method of marking the through routes of highway travel in the six New England states, as well as the laying out of entirely new ones as yet unfamiliar to the tourist.

It has been discovered that the present method of color banding poles is too complicated and too expensive. The combinations of colors in some of the states have become exhausted and, in addition, many colors do not stand up under the sun and wind, but fade quickly and soon become so changed as to be almost impossible to distinguish.

The new plan which has been worked out by this commission, composed of about 15 members, is to substitute numbers for combinations of colors and to have absolutely uniform markings throughout New England. The most important announcement of this week's Boston session was the announcement that the entire nation had become interested in the New England project, and had asked to be informed regarding it with the idea of possibly adopting the system and extending it throughout the United States and Canada. So far has this plan progressed that arrangements have been made to hold a national meeting at New York some time within the next few weeks, at which the New England committee will be asked to be present and explain its plan of highway marking.

At this week's meeting it was definitely decided to have all markings in the two colors of black and chrome yellow. The background of each square to be painted upon the poles along the highways will be yellow and it will have a black border while the figures in the center, on the yellow field, will also be black. Investigation by a special committee brought forth the testimony from experts regarding paint that black and yellow are two of the best wearing colors and at the same time have proven to be among the easiest to see at long distances. They will also be entirely different from the ordinary markings of a different character so often to be found upon poles along the highways.

It was also decided to recommend at

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
IMPORTANCE SHOWNMinnesota University Professor
Tells Conference of Basic,
Fundamental Aims

Junior high school principals and teachers from all parts of the State, attending the annual high school conference of the state Department of Education, in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, today, heard an address by Leonard V. Koos, professor of secondary education, University of Minnesota, and previously a public school teacher and superintendent for many years. He spoke of the fundamental, basic aims of the junior high school, in the general plan of modern education, and indicated the most approved means of attaining such aims. The results sought by educators through the junior high school system are identical in regard to vocation, citizenship and character. Professor Koos said, but he pointed out a number of special aims, all interdependent, which cannot be attained by any system other than the junior high school. Such special aims included retention of pupils in school, rather than leaving school at an early age; saving of time in the education of pupils; recognition of individual differences between pupils; guidance of the pupil over the difficult pre-vocational period, and improved methods of social direction.

Authority on Subject

Professor Koos was introduced by Frank W. Wright, director of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education, as a man who himself had been a public school teacher and superintendent, and who had studied the junior high school system for years and was an authority on the subject. Professor Koos explained that pupils who left school usually did so between the sixth and tenth grades. The greater number ended their school experiences upon completion of grammar grade work. Upon entering high school, the transition from grade work to high school was a tremendous one, and the speaker pointed out, and the junior high school, properly conducted, eliminated this trouble to a great extent, meeting the peculiar needs of the pupil at that period better than any other system known.

The modern junior high school curriculum, said the speaker, was able to eliminate non-essentials and introduce new educational material at the transition period between grades and

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DEAN HEILMAN
SAYS BUSINESS
IS ON UPGRADESlow but Steady Improvement,
He Declares, Can Be
Seen Everywhere

"If the great agricultural section of the middle west is a guide to general conditions in the United States, I should say that business is on the upgrade," said Dr. Ralph E. Heilman, dean of the Northwestern University School of Commerce, who arrived in Boston at noon today. Dr. Heilman is here to address the Boston Chamber of Commerce at its luncheon at the Copley-Plaza hotel tomorrow.

"The farming section of the West has been through a bad period, but there are undeniable evidences now of improvement. I do not mean to support the view of the extreme optimists, who say that a wave of prosperity is just around the corner. Nor do I agree, at all, with the pessimists who are darkly predicting that times will grow much worse before they will grow better. Neither of these extremes is right, in my opinion, for my observation and the reports that come to me from what I consider reliable sources, lead me to believe that a steady, slow improvement has set in and that we will not return to the depression of a year ago."

"The basic reason for this, so far as the farmers are concerned, is hope and faith. Also the stocks of farm products—grain and cattle—on hand are not as large as had been supposed. Consequently, the percentage of farm production is on the increase."

"The big problem the farmer is confronted with is the matter of farm marketing. There is no doubt that the existing system of farm marketing must be improved. As it is now, a farmer sends his produce to the market, principally to Chicago, in our country, without knowing in advance what he is going to get for it. You would not catch the average manufacturer doing that. Nor could you get a contractor to build a house for you without agreeing on the cost."

"Two thoughts are in the farmers' minds at this time. One is that the financial interests deliberately forced down the prices of his products. The other is that he is at the mercy of the railroads and that he cannot be successful until freight rates are lowered. These two matters, in addition to the marketing system will have

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MINERS' RANKS SHOW RIFT
WHILE BIG STRIKE LOOMSFrank Farrington Declares Illinois Union Will Negotiate
Separately if Mr. Lewis Bars State AgreementsIndications Given That Railroad Brotherhoods May Lend
Support to Miners When They Walk Out April 1RAILROAD MEN TAKE
STAND WITH MINERS

MORE than 750,000 union railroad employes already have entered the alliance of railroad and mine workers, E. J. Manion, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and secretary of the alliance, informed The Associated Press today. The Brotherhood of Railroad and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, with a membership of 350,000 and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Laborers, with a membership of 373,000, have joined the alliance as has the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

CHICAGO, March 22 (Special).—A break in the ranks of the miners if the impending coal strike goes ahead on its present basis was officially forecasted here today by Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Miners' Union.

Mr. Farrington told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Illinois Union would negotiate separately with the Illinois operators if the international union maintained its policy of rejecting state agreements between men and operators. A fight for state agreements will be made in the policy committee of the international union meeting at Cleveland on Friday, Mr. Farrington said. If this proves successful, it is expected to settle the difficulty, for the operators' associations have declared their willingness to meet the men in their own districts.

Sentiment from some other districts is reported to favor state agreements, and William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, is said to support them also.

Illinois Men Will Strike
"The miners' union has gotten along a good many years without agreements covering the central competitive field," Mr. Farrington said today. "The general agreement is not the only system the miners have worked under. We have often operated under state agreements."

"President Lewis had no authority to issue the strike call before the policy committee met. It was agreed at the Indianapolis convention that the referendum did not necessarily entail a strike, but that its results would be referred to the policy committee for final action. This was definitely understood at Indianapolis."

Mr. Farrington said the Illinois miners would go out on April 1 with the rest. He intimated, however, that separate negotiation enabling them to go back to work later was possible if events drove the Illinois union to this course.

Among Illinois miners there is a strong feeling that a strike at this time is hopeless and that steps must be taken to protect the union from the dangers of a strike doomed to failure.

Illinois Important Coal Strike

What Illinois does will be a very important factor in the strike situation, for 15.4 per cent of the coal of the country is produced here, according to operators' figures. It ranks third to Pennsylvania and West Virginia and

produces nearly twice as much coal as any other state in the central field. The Illinois operators have been anxious to conclude a separate agreement with their miners.

Mr. Farrington is regarded in Labor circles here as having the strong support of his union. While there has been opposition to him within the union, the voting at elections has given him a very substantial majority.

Mr. Farrington has stood out in the miners union as the chief opponent to Mr. Lewis. He takes an entirely different view of the policy to be pursued in the strike situation. Both men, incidentally, hail from the same city, Springfield, the Illinois capital. The fight in the Cleveland meeting on Friday will mark the culmination of the long-standing differences.

Mr. Farrington left at noon for Cleveland.

Appeal Expected

From Mr. Harding

NEW YORK, March 22 (Special).—There were reports here today of a rift in the ranks of the United Mine Workers of America. Union mine officials, however, asserted that the walkout of their members on April 1 would be 100 per cent effective.

Meanwhile there was some indication of action by railroad brotherhoods, with a membership of about 2,000,000, in support of the miners. Railroad brotherhood officials said that the "protective agreement" between the miners and the brotherhoods would doubtless receive the sanction of the railroad organization. They added that the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America had already ratified this agreement.

With this prospect of a walkout, which has within it all the possibilities of a general strike, it was said in well-informed circles here today that action by President Harding, causing miners and operators to settle their differences, was to be expected. The consensus was that these efforts would be in the nature of an appeal by the President directly to the mine owners and the miners to settle their differences and thus avoid labor disturbances which would have most far-reaching results.

Indication of Rift

What apparently was an indication of a rift in the ranks of the miners came with the news that Frank Farrington had asserted that John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers, had exceeded his authority in issuing a strike called before the Miners' National Wage Scale Committee had met. This committee is to meet in Cleveland next Friday. Mr. Farrington was quoted as saying that he and his followers, including leaders from other states, would insist on their right to negotiate separate state wage agreements with the mine owners. Mr. Lewis expressed the opinion today that there would be no split in the miners ranks, and declared that 90,000 miners in Illinois would quit work when the walkout order became effective.

In Labor circles it was said that arrangements for the walkout were going ahead and that no hitch was anticipated. While Mr. Lewis was taking the leadership in these preparations he was also taking part in the meetings here between representatives of the anthracite mine owners and the operators. These representatives are making an eleven-hour effort to settle the controversy and to avert a walkout.

Cleveland Meeting Important

The Cleveland meeting of the National Wage Committee is expected to be most important. It is believed here that it will be determined in this meeting whether there will be an insurgent movement in the United Mine Workers organization or whether all the state organizations will stand together in a body in mining circles here today this forthcoming meeting was called a "war council." Mr. Lewis will attend it and detailed plans for the battle which the miners propose to wage against the operators will be discussed and decided on then.

Mr. Lewis declared today that suspension of work in both the anthracite and bituminous mines, effective April 1, would continue until the mine owners agreed to meet with representatives of the miners.

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ULSTER BORDER INHABITANTS
MOVE INTO SIX-COUNTY AREABelfast Carters Return to Work After Scheme for Their
Protection Is Assured

BELFAST, March 22 (Special Cable).—The situation on the Ulster border shows no improvement. Today's record is of further murders, burnings and raiding and many more Protestants for their own safety in Counties Monaghan and Donegal have trekked over the border into the six-county area. That the attacks have a political object is proved by the fact that the houses of Ulster special constables and the families of prominent Unionists are singled out by the Sinn Féin raiders.

Yesterday the Ulster Parliament gave a second reading to the bill granting wide powers to the executive to punish evildoers, but the difficulty hitherto has been to catch them. For 100 murders committed during the present year not a single man has been made responsible.

Fortunately, the carters' strike, which threatened to bring untold suffering to the people of Belfast, proved short-lived, the ministry succeeding at a late hour last night in evolving a scheme for the protection of the men, which met their wishes.

Desultory Firing on Border

BELFAST, March 22 (By the Associated Press).—Desultory firing continued all day yesterday from the Free State side of the border, along the frontier of counties Tyrone and Monaghan, between Aghnacloy and Caledon, mostly from snipers located in houses inside the boundary line, according to reports from the border received here today.

The Ulster border commissioners visited last evening, the locality where the sniping activities were in progress, and heard the shooting going on during a visit to Ballagh Bridge, which divides the two counties.

A force of Ulster specials has been moved from Newtownbutler, County Fermanagh, to within a few hundred yards of Clones, in the Free State, where there is a strong garrison of the Irish Republican Army. Five mo-

bile platoons of specials from Omagh, Dungannon, Cookstown, Strabane and Killeter were concentrated last evening in the Tyrone hills, from Pomeroy to the Sperrin Mountains, and searched the countryside. The Cookstown platoon found a number of rifles and made five arrests.

Along the Derry-Donagel border the constables have blocked a number of by-roads, in some cases digging trenches across them. The specials are using shovels, crowbars and wheelbarrows commandeered from the Derry Corporation's street cleaning department.

Republican Army Meeting
to Be Held in Dublin Sunday

DUBLIN, March 22 (By the Associated Press).—It was officially announced in the Republican organ here today that the Irish Republican Army convention, the holding of which was recently forbidden by Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann, will be held in Dublin, Sunday, as arranged. This announcement is taken here to mean that a definite split in the Republican Army has come.

According to Commandant Roderick O'Connor, director of engineering of the headquarters staff of the Irish Republican Army, 80 per cent of the army's members believe that the army "has been let down," and that the Dail Eireann has been false to the republican oath by agreeing to accept the inclusion of Ireland within the British Empire.

The newspaper men were invited this morning to the Republican Publicity Department, where they were received by Commandant O'Connor, discussing the army convention, the commandant pointed out it had been originally summoned with the approval of Richard Mulcahy, now Minister of Defense in the Dail Cabinet. The delegates, he said, had been selected by companies and numbered about 600.



John L. Lewis

President of the United Mine Workers of America, who yesterday called a strike of about 600,000 anthracite and bituminous coal miners for April 1.

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NEAR EAST PARLEY HOPES TO AVERT FIGHTING IN ORIENT

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ish dictator at Constantinople, is present.

France, regarding herself as a Muhammadan power, with Islamic interests in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, believes that tranquillity in these parts as well as in Syria depends upon the satisfaction of Turkish claims, especially in releasing the Sultan Khalif from vaticization in Constantinople. The question of the control of the Dardanelles Straits and of the fate of western Thrace and eastern Thrace are again in doubt. But above all, perhaps, the protection of Christians is the problem which will be difficult to solve.

The so-called guarantees of the Turks are fictitious, as shown by the exodus of Armenians and others from Cilicia. As for the Armenian republic, solemnly promised by the statesmen of the world, its realization is farther off than ever. The trouble is that blind hatred followed by blind and the posthumous peace and certain encouragements have enabled the Turks to obtain a strong diplomatic position. The fruits of victory are practically lost in the Near East.

America Not to Participate in Near East Conference

WASHINGTON, March 22 (Special).—Despite pressure from various organizations here and abroad, the United States Government has decided not to participate officially or unofficially in the Near East Conference. It is explained at the Department of State that this country will not be represented even to the extent of having "unofficial" observers.

The fact that this government is not to participate does not mean that the proceedings of the conference will not be watched with keen interest by the State Department. This government, it was pointed out, has an ambassador in Paris, whose duties include keeping Washington informed of what transpires within his jurisdiction.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor reserves the right to judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters are published unless with true signatures of the writers.

National Responsibility

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I hasten to express hearty approval of the editorial appearing in your issue of March 9 under the caption "A National Retreat."

Eliminating the great moral question which should be first. From a sordid question of dollars alone it would seem both inconsistent and in bad taste to refuse all responsibility excepting that which attaches to receiving and carrying on the flow of anything tangible which might result. Entangling alliances when we were the least of nations is one thing and an attitude of taking no part in the economic reorganization resulting from a war that we, the largest and in many respects the most important of all nations, were obliged to take part in is quite another.

I am glad to see the Monitor take hold of these great questions where the moral features are so apparent.

(Signed) MORRIS H. MILLS,
Salt Lake City, Utah,
March 14.

College Lends to Students

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

We were much interested in the article in The Christian Science Monitor of March 4, wherein it was stated that "The University of Michigan" loans money to needy students and has "never lost a cent through wilful failure of the borrower to repay." This indicates a generous character in the college authorities and a sense of justice in the students. We would add one forward step to this progressive one through suggesting that in place of a loan a gift be made. When this gift is offered, the treasurer can explain that the University does not wish to encourage anyone to be in debt, and prefers to make a free gift of the one hundred dollars, leaving no burden of repayment to rest upon the recipient, but reminding him that,

EVENTS TONIGHT

Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, Women's Division, Hotel Brunswick, 6:45.

Harvard Union, lecture by Wallace B. Donham, dean of Harvard University School of Business Administration, "Banking as a Profession," auspices Business School Club of Harvard, 7:30.

New England Conservatory, musicals; Recital Hall of building, 8.

New England Women's Club, dramatics; 445 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Foot & Shoe Club, dinner, Magnus W. Alexander of National Industrial Conference of New York to speak; Copley Plaza Hotel, 6.

Harvard Club, lecture by Capt. Milton State of Bureau of Commercial Economics and Department of Public Instruction at Washington, on "Trailing the Hudson Bay Posts," 8.

Tufts College, illustrated lecture by Prof. Leo R. Lewis of Tufts, on "The Music of Our Forefathers," Goddard Chapel, 8.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, lecture in French, by Prof. Emile F. Gautier of Algiers, on "Les Arabes leur place historique en Orient," 7:30.

T. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, weekly missionary meeting and illustrated lecture by G. W. True of Panama and Boston on "The Panama Situation," 8.

Boston Arena, reorganized Boston Athletic hockey team vs. Boston Marquette hockey team, in Winter Cup series match, 8.

Harvard University, exposition of chamber music by Arthur Whiting and members of the Chamber Music Art Society of New York; John Knevels Piano Concert Hall, 8:15.

even as it is hoped the money will be to him a blessing, so too he in turn may confer a similar blessing upon some other deserving student, by giving, as soon as conditions warrant him in so doing, as much, or more, to the college fund from which his has been taken. Thus each student could begin life not only free from debt, but with the ambition to presently aid others.

It might even come to pass, in time, that a stream of such students, with this ideal of giving their first fruits to help others, would change the character of our business activities, lift the incubus of debt from many discouraged shoulders, and fill the business world with free workers obeying the Scripture, "Owe no man anything, but to love one another." (Rom. xiii, 8).

Yours very sincerely,
EMMELINE HASKELL,
March 12, 1922,
144 Ross Street, San Rafael,
California.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IMPORTANCE SHOWN

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high school, making promotions more elastic and suiting the individual pupil to his own peculiar needs.

Later Vocational Training

Each child's thoughts should be explored by the teacher, as well as by the pupil himself, he said, with a view to later vocational training, and the junior high school offers facilities for this placement work. However, too much vocational study is a defect, the speaker said, unless correctly directed. For example, schools in rural districts should offer subjects of an agricultural nature, to retain pupils at the junior high school transition period.

The pupil should be transferred gently and gradually from the one-teacher system of grammar schools to the specialized instruction of high school, said Professor Koons, and this is done by means of the junior high school, properly administered.

He believes that junior and full high school pupils should be in the same building or environment at least, for socialization purposes, with the younger pupils looking up to the somewhat older and advanced ones for inspiration and example. He said a high school course should be of at least three years duration, with entrance requirements somewhat modified from the present standard, more properly to balance the attainments of the normal-aged, over-aged and under-aged elements that make up the total group.

Modification Needed

In summing up, Professor Koons said that elementary schools and high schools alone cannot meet modern needs; that nothing can fill the place of the junior high school; and that the old system of education needs modification in whatever community it may be found.

Dr. Koons spoke again in the afternoon, pointing out further distinctions between, and similarities in, junior high schools and elementary schools. The afternoon discussion was opened by Burr F. Jones, state supervisor of elementary education. Fred A. Fisher, principal of the Shurtleff Junior High School of Chelsea, was chairman.

A joint conference of junior and senior high school principals will open tonight at Bridgewater State Normal School, continuing through Thursday and Friday.

LABORERS' WAGE REDUCED

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 22.—The finance committee yesterday announced a reduction in wages of city employees of 10 cents an hour, the cut going into effect April 1. The class of employees first affected is that of highway laborers. It is also announced that all classes of city help will later be affected, excepting the police and fire departments.

UNIFORM ROUTE MARKINGS FOR AUTOMOBILISTS PROPOSED

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not passed a point where he should turn off.

An important decision was to eliminate all letters on what might be called the routes of national importance. For instance, No. 1 will start at Calais, Me., and will follow the shore all the way to New York City. There, it is hoped, that the other States will adopt the same plan and carry it down the coast to Florida, still maintaining the No. 1 with no other marking. Out on the Pacific coast there could be another No. 1, without any conflict, which could be known as the Pacific highway, and which could run from the State of Washington all the way down to southern California, possibly even extending north to Canada and south into Mexico.

Other numbered routes without lettering would be transcontinental highways not already named, and other long thoroughfares of travel extending through several states.

The other method of marking will be used for strictly state routes, and for inter-state main arteries of travel, which cover only a limited territory. These routes will carry the abbreviations of the states through which they pass. For instance, a main trunk line running from New York northeast into the Pine Tree State would carry the abbreviation of Connecticut over the figures on the poles banded through that State. When it crossed into Massachusetts it would carry the abbreviation, Mass. In New Hampshire, N. H., and in Maine, Me. Thus one will know at once when one passes from one state to another, as well as in what state one is traveling.

Interstate Route Numbers

All of the interstate routes will carry numbers between 1 and 99, while all strictly state routes, or those

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
LATEST STYLES
CORRECT FORMS
RIGHT PRICES
STATIONERS
87-67 FRANKLIN ST.—BOSTON
Established 1868

DEAN HEILMAN SAYS BUSINESS IS ON UPGRADE

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to be handled, before the farmer becomes satisfied that he is not getting the short end of the deal. One farmer recently told me that he knew things would be all right "as soon as Wall Street loosens up." And they are telling a story in Chicago of the farmer who sent a load of sheep to market. The freight charges were greater than the price he received for his sheep. The man to whom he shipped them sent him a bill for the difference. He wired back that he had no money but would send more sheep.

"The general farm movement which has resulted in the formation in Congress of the so-called Farm Bloc is a sound movement and not something wild that will shortly disintegrate. The men in the Senate who form the Farm Bloc are truly representative of their constituencies. I do not know just what form this movement will finally take, but it is something to be reckoned with."

Dr. Heilman will be entertained at dinner at the Harvard Club tonight by the Chamber of Commerce committee on meetings and assemblies, of which James Lawrence is chairman.

LANDLORD CONVICTED OF FAILURE TO HEAT

The first jury conviction of a landlord under the 1920 "emergency heat statute" came in Suffolk County Criminal Court yesterday when a verdict was returned of failure to supply sufficient heat to a tenant. April 10 was set as the date for sentence.

The complaining tenant was Joseph to the jury a memorandum of tenement, owner of an apartment house at 24 Elmwood Street, Roxbury, where Mr. Naiman lives. The tenant exhibited to the jury a memorandum of temperatures as recorded by a thermometer in his apartments since the first of the year, which showed the temperature rarely above 40 degrees. For the most part it varied from week to week between 20 and 40 degrees.

Mr. Ditchman submitted evidence in the form of coal bills to show the purchase of what he deemed sufficient fuel.

JOHN L. BATES URGES CHANGE IN TAX LAW

Change in the present taxation law which provides that charitable and benevolent organizations shall be taxed unless they do charitable work aggregating one-quarter of their total activities was urged before the legislative Committee on Judiciary today by John L. Bates, one time Governor of Massachusetts. He appeared before the New England sanatorium in Stoneham to urge that tax on that institution be levied on the fair cash value of the land owned by the sanatorium.

Citizens of Stoneham objected on the ground that the institution is seeking to evade a tax levy. It was declared that the sanatorium cannot escape on the ground that it is doing adequate charity work. Representative Arthur Newhall of Stoneham and H. H. Richardson, city counsel, opposed amendment of the law, claiming it is sought solely in the interest of the institution.

ICE STORM DEBRIS TO BE REMOVED

Approval was given yesterday by the joint committee on Ways and Means to the Governor's recommendation for appropriation of an additional \$50,000 for work in the Middlesex Fells to clear up the debris of last winter's ice storm and to provide employment. The committee also favored appropriation of \$1000 for repairs on the Massachusetts battle monument at Antietam.

BREAK APPEARS IN MINERS' RANKS ON EVE OF STRIKE

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sentatives of the miners to discuss a new wage agreement.

Four Big Developments

Four outstanding developments today followed the United Mine Workers' organization order calling upon the 600,000 miners to quit work at midnight March 31. These were:

1. The conference here of eight representatives of the miners and operators, which was resumed to work out a new wage and working agreement so that any suspension of operation of the hard coal mines may be as short as possible.

2. The indication by Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty in Washington that the Government would adopt a "hands off" policy, unless violence was done to the interests of the public.

3. The request of George H. Cushing, of the National Wholesale Coal Association in Washington, that the struggle between the miners and operators be permitted to go on to "a finish."

4. The threat of Mr. Farrington, leader of the Illinois bituminous miners, that he would insist upon the United Mine Workers and make a separate agreement with the Illinois operators.

Mr. Lewis' Reply

Mr. Farrington split with Mr. Lewis when Alexander Howat, Kansas mine leader, was expelled from the United Mine Workers organization. Regarding Mr. Farrington's statement, Mr. Lewis said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here today:

"I regard as inconsequential the remarks reported to have been made by Mr. Farrington that I have exceeded my authority in issuing the strike call before the meeting of the Miners National Wage Committee in Cleveland next Friday."

Commenting on Mr. Farrington's remarks that he and his followers, including leaders from other states, would insist upon the right to negotiate separate state wage agreements with the operators, Mr. Lewis said:

"Mr. Farrington will be given ample opportunity to express himself at the meeting in Cleveland on Friday. Perhaps I shall issue a statement later."

Government May Intervene to Prevent Railroad Tieup

WASHINGTON, March 22 (Special).—As the strike call is being sent to 600,000 miners in the bituminous fields, there comes the announcement that the Department of Justice, although it can do nothing to prevent the walkout, is prepared to exercise its authority under the same statutory provision that permits it to prevent a railroad tieup and that the right to keep the mails moving may be the instrument which will lead to government intervention in the coal strike if the coal shortage develops to a point where railroad operation is hampered.

The position of Attorney-General Daugherty was set forth unequivocally upon receiving news of the strike order.

"I know of nothing the Government can do to prevent the strike," he admitted. "There is no legal statute that prevents one man or a group of men from quitting work. If the men refuse to work on the terms offered them by the operators, that is their privilege. If, however, other men are willing to work on these terms, they must not be prevented, and the Government will take steps to see that they are not interfered with."

The connecting link between government action and the miners' walkout will be, it was thus admitted, the employment of non-union workers at the Government's order the moment it is proved that "violence is being done to the public." As in the threatened railroad strike when injunction proceedings were considered to keep the roads in operation, so action may be taken by the Department of Justice in the present case.

Mr. Daugherty called attention to the fact that if it is within the province of the Government to insist on the roads performing their functions and to require them to be operated without interference, it follows that coal, being indispensable to operation may fall under the same rule when a shortage develops.

Government Has Authority

"The government may use the same authority to prevent interference with the production of fuel as it would to prevent interference in transportation itself," he declared. "We haven't come to this point yet, and I hope we will not. But when the public is pinched, the government is expected to protect them. And," he added significantly, "there are more people interested in fuel being supplied than people directly concerned in its production."

Mr. Daugherty said he still hoped for adjustment of the matter on a basis of "a fair compensation to labor, a fair return to capital and ability of the public to pay the price of both."

The accusation made by officials of the operators' associations that the Department of Justice is responsible for the strike because of the activity

EMPLOYERS' ACCOUNT OF MINERS' EARNINGS

Actual earnings of workers in the anthracite industry under the present agreement between operators and miners are from 152 to 166 per cent greater than before the war, according to a statement sent out by the National Industrial Conference Board, with headquarters at 10 East Thirty-first Street, New York City. The letter head of the board shows that among its affiliated organizations are some of the leading employers' associations in the United States. In its report the board says that the earnings of the anthracite workers have increased more than those of wage-earners in manufacturing industries and on the railroads, while working hours and employment have remained fairly steady.

The investigation covered 59 companies with 94,514 wage earners, operating 179 collieries, of which the total annual production in 1920 was 64,548,928 tons, or about 91 per cent of the entire production of the industry. The period covered is from the last half of June, 1914, to the last half of October, 1921. "All classes of wage earners in the industry are included except clerks and executives, contract miners' helpers and workers who missed more than two days of the full working time in any semi-monthly period," says the report.

Average Hourly Earnings

"The investigation shows that the average hourly earnings of all wage earners were 27.8 cents in June, 1914, and rose to 72.3 cents in October, 1921, an increase of 162 per cent. Excluding contract miners, who are paid on a different basis than ordinary workers, and whose earnings tend to swell the average, this increase is from 22.5 cents to 59.9 cents, or 166 per cent. The average actual earnings of all wage earners in the semi-monthly period in the last half of June, 1914, were \$29.81, and rose to \$75.18 in October, 1921, an increase of 152 per cent. On this basis, the weekly earnings of all wage earners rose from \$13.76 in 1914 to \$34.71 in October, 1921."

"During this period the average hours worked in a semi-monthly period for all wage earners declined from 107.4 to 103.3. Excluding contract miners, the decline from 1914 to October, 1921, was from 115.1 hours to 111.9 hours. The total number of workers employed showed practically no change during the entire period. The number of breaker starts per colliery, which serves directly to indicate the amount of mine activity and therefore the opportunity for employment, were 11.6 in June, 1914, rose to 12.5 in June, 1921, and declined to 11.8 in October, 1921. Total employment in the anthracite industry has been fairly regular throughout the entire period."

Cost of Living

"Comparing changes in actual earnings with changes in cost of living during the period covered, the investigation shows that real hourly earnings of all wage earners in October, 1921, were 60 per cent above those in June, 1914. Excluding contract miners, the increase was 62 per cent during this period. Real weekly earnings in October, 1921, were 54 per cent higher than those in June, 1914."

"A comparison of the average actual hourly earnings in the anthracite coal industry with those of wage earners in manufacturing and on railroads, as set forth in previous reports of the conference board, show that while actual hourly earnings of anthracite coal workers were lower than those of industrial and railroad workers in 1914, they were higher in 1921 than those of the other two groups. The percentage of increase in actual

hourly earnings for industrial workers from July, 1914, to July, 1921, was 113 per cent; for railroad workers up to Oct. 1, 1921, 131 per cent, and for anthracite coal workers, 166 per cent. By July, 1921, the average weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries were only 83 per cent above 1914, in October in railroad work they were 102 per cent above 1914, while in anthracite coal mining the increase was 153 per cent.

Hours in Other Industries

"The average actual hours worked per week by wage earners in manufacturing industries in 1914 were 51.3 as compared with 44 hours in June, 1921; those in the railroad industry 59.7 in 1914 as compared with 52.2 in October, 1921; while the average hours per week for all workers excluding contract miners in the coal industry were 52.1 in 1914 and 51.7 hours in October, 1921."

"A comparison between representative periods from July, 1914, to October, 1921, shows that while employment has increased 21 per cent on the railroads, and declined 8 per cent in manufacturing industries, it has remained at practically the same level in anthracite coal mining."

"Up to October, 1921, real hourly earnings in the anthracite coal industry have increased 60 per cent, as compared with 41 per cent for railroad workers, and of 32 per cent for industrial workers. Real weekly earnings in the coal industry have increased 54 per cent, as compared with 23 per cent for railroad workers, and of 13 per cent for workers in manufacturing industries generally. In these comparisons the figures for workers in manufacturing industries go down only to July, 1921. Later data would make the contrast more striking still, because of the continued decline in wages in manufacturing industries, while wages of anthracite workers fixed under the 1920-22 agreement have remained constant."

Easy Passage of Legislation in House Is Forecast by Some Members

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Republican House leaders prepared today for the final skirmish in the long fight over soldiers' bonus legislation. They look for comparatively little opposition tomorrow when it is proposed that the measure should come up under a suspension of the rules. Four hours of debate are to precede the final roll call, it is proposed. Half of this time is to be assigned to opponents for attacking the compromise bill. Some leaders say they do not expect the discussion to change a single vote, and they forecast that far more than the necessary two-thirds majority will be obtained for the bill.

On the roll call begins, it is expected that party lines will disappear. In fact, those who have undertaken to sound sentiment in that direction thought there would be more opposition votes from Republicans than from Democrats. Some of those who intended to support the bill said privately they were not satisfied with all of its provisions, but would vote for it, as they were convinced that it was the best legislation that could be brought before the House at this time. Democratic leaders intend to center fire on the resolution to make tomorrow a special suspension day. This resolution was to be presented immediately after the House convened. Its adoption, and only a majority vote would be necessary for that, would preclude the possibility of the minority offering a motion to recommit. It was the Democrats' expressed desire to offer a motion to send the bill back to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to reinsert the cash bonus for which the new bank loan provision was substituted.

ENROLLMENT OF MEN ORDERED

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 22.—Orders have been issued from the office of the state adjutant-general for the biennial enrollment of all males in New Hampshire between the ages of 18 and 45 years. The enrollment will start April 1. Two years ago over 60,000 men, divided into four classes, were enrolled.

PHI BETA KAPPA FOR 49 GIRLS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 22.—The golden key of Phi Beta Kappa will be awarded this year to 49 Smith College students, the largest number to receive the distinction in the history of the institution. It was announced yesterday. Forty-five of the students on the list are seniors.

SCHOOL SHOES

The Importance of School Shoes

When the little ones start for school in the morning they must be well shod to cope with the weather and the cold and their own activities.

Coward Shoes for Children are just the thing; rugged, strong and weather-resisting. And they are nature-shaped, too, to protect the little feet and encourage normal growth. Made in a wide range of sizes for Children of all ages, and sold direct at reasonable prices.

Sold Nowhere Else
James S. Coward
260-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren St.)

MRS. MCCORMICK SURE OF VICTORY

(Continued from Page 1)

confident that the Republicans will win at the polls this year. The main reason, by the way, is that, in spite of a great deal of complaining, the Republican Administration has accomplished a great deal during its first year of service. Incidentally, I may make a few remarks that will enlighten those men who think women in politics are a joke."

While disinclined to talk about matters in Washington beyond the point of generalities, Mrs. McCormick predicted that the four-power treaty would pass the Senate and that the bonus bill would pass the House. Her information was, she said, that west of the Mississippi River the bonus bill has strong support, whereas east of the Mississippi the reverse is the case.

Mrs. John D. Tillinghast, executive chairman of the women's division of the Republican State Committee, called together all the Republican women leaders in Boston yesterday for a conference with Mrs. McCormick. Tomorrow Mrs. McCormick goes to Worcester for several conferences.

Will Learn Conditions

With reports from the leaders of the 18 senatorial districts in and around Boston and speeches by prominent Republicans from outside as well as inside the State to listen to, those who are attending the gathering at the Hotel Brunswick this afternoon and this evening will have abundant opportunity to find out the exact condition of politics in Massachusetts.

The afternoon meeting, devoted to reports of district leaders began at 2 o'clock and was of a more or less routine nature, although B. Loring Young, Speaker of the House of Representatives, William S. Felton of Salem, Mrs. William Morton Wheeler, vice-chairman of the Republican state committee, and William F. Riley, chairman of Americanization, made speeches in which they laid stress on the importance of the coming campaign and the necessity of obtaining good men as candidates.

The list of speakers for tonight's dinner, which begins at 6:45 o'clock, includes the following:

Mrs. McCormick, Bishop Edwin T. Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Charles W. Tobey, former Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, and Frank N. Foss, chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mrs. James D. Tillinghast, executive chairman of the women's division, will act as toastmistress.

BONUS VOTE MAY SPLIT PARTY LINES

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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or under a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

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GOODS FROM CHINA ON DISPLAY HERE

Samples of cotton, silk and woolen goods, manufactured in England for Chinese trade and collected by an American consular agent in China, that have a particular interest to many New England manufacturing firms, are available for inspection at the office of Leonard B. Gary, New England office manager of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the custom house. Mr. Gary also is in receipt of the names of several Chinese firms that are anxious to secure stocks of American cotton of the origin of which they are certain.

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call attention to their beautiful new and distinctive styles in women's and misses' dresses, gowns, suits, wraps, etc., at reasonably low prices. Our personal attention is given to mail orders.

MR. HIGGINS' \$5700
BILL TURNED DOWNAsks Court to Order Mr. Allen
to Pay for Bank Services

Joseph C. Allen, Bank Commissioner for Massachusetts, refused this afternoon to pay a bill of \$5700 filed by John J. Higgins, an attorney formerly district attorney for Middlesex County and former liquidating agent for the private bank of George P. Anastas of Hanover Street from Feb. 21, 1921, to Nov. 16, 1921. Attorney Higgins filed a petition in the Supreme Judicial Court today seeking payment of this sum from Mr. Allen, claiming that the amount is due him for his services as liquidating agent of the bank, inasmuch as he worked six hours a day for 195 days, resigning on Nov. 16, 1921.

According to Attorney Higgins, Commissioner Allen accepted his resignation. Mr. Higgins' original bill was for \$6350, but \$550 was deducted for credits leaving a balance of \$5700, which, he states, Commissioner Allen declines to pay. George P. Anastas, conducting a private bank on Hanover Street, was unable to continue business following the closing of several Boston trust companies and Commissioner Allen took possession Feb. 21, 1921, appointing Attorney Higgins as liquidating agent. Attorney Daniel B. Ruggles of Jamaica Plain is now liquidating agent.

Mr. Allen has filed a petition in the Supreme Court asking permission to pay a 15 per cent dividend to the creditors of the bank. Claims against the bank which have approved amount to \$332,360. There is at present on hand, according to Mr. Allen, \$77,809 with which to pay the 15 per cent dividend.

SHOE MEN WILL HEAR ADDRESSES

The Boston Boot and Shoe Club, at its March dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel tonight, will hear an address by Magnus W. Alexander of New York, managing director of the National Industrial Conference Board, on industrial conditions of today. Harry W. Crocker, a Boston shoe manufacturer, who recently made a trip around the world, will tell of economic conditions as he found them. Business conditions on the Pacific coast will be described by Oliver M. Fisher, president of the club.



Winged Figure in Center Is House Post Ornament From British Columbian Indian Dwelling

By staff photographer

NAVY OF 85,000, ARMY OF 130,000,
STANDARDS SET BY PRESIDENTMr. Harding Serves Notice He Will Fight for Unrestricted
Authority as Commander-in-ChiefBy FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Harding, as foreshadowed, has waded promptly and vigorously into the fight to preserve the military and naval establishment from drastic cuts by the reductionist bloc in Congress. The battle against "destructive economies" also was taken up in the Senate this afternoon during the four-hour debate by Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington. The ranking member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee charged, to the apparent astonishment of many colleagues, that there is an organized campaign to upset the "treaty navy" assigned the United States.

Senator Poindexter declared that if the House program to slash naval personnel to 65,000 is carried out, the United States, instead of holding a "5" in the 5-5-3 ratio, would be condemned to a "2," or a fleet inferior to that of Japan. Senator David E. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, voiced surprise at the charge of a reductionist campaign. He said he was confident the American people would content themselves with nothing except "a navy that protects."

Mr. Harding's Position

Developments in the Senate followed closely upon events at the White House. In executive quarters occasion was taken to proclaim President with the very greatest disappointment a reduction of naval personnel to 65,000. The President warns Congress and the country that such a slash, from the existing strength of roundly 100,000, "would completely throw out of joint the ratio established by the Washington Conference." It would mean a "B" fleet for America, level with Japan, or less, instead of the "5" fleet, level with Great Britain, which America bargained for.

Mr. Harding concedes he is unwilling, for his part, to trust the security of the United States, for the present at least, to the "revolving fortunes." He does not wish the country to be put in any position except one in which it will be able adequately to defend itself. The President, looking at the world from his vantage point, sees no "reaction" that justifies Congress in drastic scrapping of either army or navy units. He sincerely hopes Congress will refrain from extremes, especially with regard to the navy. A fortnight ago President Harding persuaded members of the House Naval Affairs Committee that 85,000 was the minimum of personnel that ought to be maintained the fleet. His attitude on these cardinal points:

1. To congressional attempts to curtail his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, with special regard to assignment of troops.

2. To slashing naval personnel to 65,000, as voted by the House Subcommittee on Appropriations yesterday.

3. To reduction of the army below 130,000.

Every indication was given that Mr. Harding was prepared eternally and stubbornly to oppose efforts to tamper with his prerogatives as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the Republic. The President's insistence on his unrestricted authority was evoked by House proposals to include in the army bill a provision for recall of American troops from China, Hawaii, the Canal Zone and the Rhine. Mr. Harding served notice in so many words that any such interference by

Congress "necessarily will be disputed."

Naval Defenses

President Harding meantime continues to urge strong defense by land and sea. He is particularly emphatic as to naval defenses. The Harding Administration, it was categorically stated at the White House, would view as inclined to think that total finally will prevail as against the 65,000 approval for the Appropriations Subcommittee yesterday.

Army of 130,000 Favored

As to the army, the President suggests a minimum of 130,000 men as the irreducible requisite. No "excessive" reduction, that cuts the army to a figure below that total will command the Administration's approval. The President is building no lugubrious air castles concerning either complications abroad—which he thinks were relieved by the Washington Conference—or alarming conditions at home. Until the world is in "a settled state," the Harding view is, it would be injudicious and indefensible to "disarm." The United States, for the indefinite future, must maintain a strong "peace defense," he holds.

Mr. Harding mentions, as a further reason for "adequate" army, the large force required merely for the purpose of scrapping and safeguarding the vast emergency military establishment forged for the World War. (Senator Poindexter having declared in the Senate that there was a "sentiment in the country and in Congress in favor of reducing the navy.") Senator Walsh of Massachusetts rose to express his "great surprise" at such a situation. Senator Poindexter retorted it would not be long before the Senate "would be confronted with the practical question of whether we are going to maintain a navy at the strength allowed and provided for by the Conference Treaty or not."

Senator Walsh, proclaiming himself a believer in general disarmament by all nations, said he favored scrapping of all armies and navies. He could not, however, understand how any government, with a sane comprehension of the necessities of national defense, could consent to reducing its own army or navy to a point below that which would be required for security in time of need.

"It is foolhardy," declared Senator Walsh, "for America to begin to scrap her navy if any other nation in the world is maintaining a navy larger than ours."

Senator Poindexter, welcoming the support of Senator Walsh, declared that it is men, not ships, that fight, and that an adequate personnel is the backbone of America's naval defense.

LOTTERY FEATURE IS ABANDONED

Prizes promised in a circular letter soliciting subscriptions to a fund for the cause of the Irish Republic will not be distributed by lottery as drawing, Francis J. Hogan, attorney for the Massachusetts State Council of the American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic, promised yesterday, at a conference with Messrs. Abbott and Joseph Y. Carroll, assistant United States district attorneys.

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MT. TOBY CLIMBED
FOR 'SUGARING OFF'Metawampe Club Holds Its An-
nual March Outing

AMHERST, March 19 (Special).

The Metawampe Club of the Massachusetts Agricultural College held its annual sugaring off party at Williams sugar camp on Mt. Toby yesterday afternoon. Seventy-seven professors and members of their families faced a March wind to climb Mt. Toby and experience the novelty of "sugaring off" hot syrup in the snow.

Metawampe is the outing club of the Aggie faculty, and Mt. Toby is its pet mountain. There the club has built itself a cabin on a beautiful hemlock slope, and has located about ten miles of trails. Metawampe, for whom the club is named, was the old Indian chief who ceded the mountain and surrounding country to the early white settlers of this historic section of the Connecticut Valley. Metawampe as a name survives only in the title of the Aggie faculty club, which has affectionately adopted the haunts of the old chief and is seeking to develop and popularize the trails his people knew.

An unsuccessful attempt was made late in the last century by Prof. Emerson, Amherst's great geologist, to memorialize Metawampe by christening the mountain. But the name of the colonial Indian fighter, in whose honor the imposing peak was called Mt. Toby had become too closely associated with the mountain to be dispossessed. The Massachusetts Agricultural College owns 800 acres of forest on Mt. Toby, and the Metawampe Club Cabin, erected by the club last spring, lies in a secluded spot in the heart of this tract of woods.

TEXTILE STUDENTS TRACED

NEW BEDFORD, March 21 (Special Correspondence).—Three-fourths of the full-time students who have been graduated from the New Bedford Textile School since its foundation in 1899 are known to be still in the textile field of industry, either associated with the manufacture of textile goods directly or with allied lines of industry. A check of the activities of the graduates by William E. Hatch, president of the school, shows that of the 232 in the industries, 174 can be counted as still associated with the textile industry, while 58 graduates have gone into other lines, and of 24 the present address and occupation are unknown.

WILL SPEAK ON PANAMA

Guy W. True of Boston, who spent several years in Panama, will give an illustrated talk at the Boston Y. M. C. A. tonight at 8 o'clock, on "The Panama Situation."

Frederick Looser & Co., Inc.

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Spring Offerings of
New Bedspreads

IN POINT of variety of styles, of good qualities, of wanted sizes and quantities, the spring stocks of Bedspreads offer fullest assortment.

The popular printed muslin crinkle dimity Bedspreads are shown in splendid range; also the embroidered muslin Spreads, and there is an excellent variety of Bedspread Sets.

Novelty Bedspreads of colored cotton, hemmed, in pink and blue only, size 72x90 at.....\$4.25
50x90 at.....\$4.75
Printed muslin and crinkle dimity Bedspreads in a variety of new patterns:
Hemmed Spreads.....\$2.50 to \$4.00
Scalloped Spreads.....\$3.25 to \$5.25
Bedspread Sets.....\$3.75 to \$16.50
Embroidered Bedspreads in pink, blue, rose and yellow:
72x90.....\$6.25 to \$11.75
90x100.....\$8.25 to \$14.50

Looser's—Third Floor.

TOTEM HOUSEPOST ORNAMENT
ADDED TO RELICS AT HARVARD"Thunder Bird and Whale," Family Crest of Kwakiutl
Indians, Installed in Peabody Museum

"Thunder Bird and Whale" is the descriptive name of the interior totem house-post ornament, just installed in Peabody Museum at Harvard University. It is the family crest of the Kwakiutl Indian clan in the Canadian northwest. This valuable relic, together with two totem house-posts, recently obtained by Dr. C. F. Newcombe of Victoria, B. C., from "Nowell," an educated Indian descendant of his tribe in British Columbia, are considered to be the most valuable additions to the extensive collection of Indian relics at the museum made within the past year. Of these three pieces, the Thunder Bird totem is the most prized. Its original design and superior workmanship is not duplicated in any other totem extant, it is said.

"There is a distinction to be drawn between the two house-posts and the Thunder Bird, which is a house-post ornament," explained Charles C. Willoughby, director of the museum. "House-posts carry the cross beams supporting the ridge-pole, while house ornaments are hung on uncarved posts which a later family might wish to adorn."

Figures which the two house-posts bear represent conventional representation of ancestors, or guardians, or, as in the case of the Thunder Bird ornament, the chief figures in a tribal legend. Carved from cedar with a primitive instrument not unlike an adze, these druids of a forgotten and vanishing race bespeak the home-building customs of the red men in the extreme northwest centuries ago.

Weighing Nearly Two Tons

The totems in the Peabody Museum were taken direct from an old deserted Indian dwelling owned by "Nowell," who parted with Thunder Bird with no little reluctance, but with ample appreciation of monetary value. Standing 17 feet high and weighing nearly two tons each, these relics, together with miniature reproductions of the Kwakiutl Indian houses in process of construction, on exhibit at the museum, will serve to give a glimpse into the home life of a primitive people now yielding to the influences of civilization.

"We count ourselves extremely fortunate in getting 'Thunder Bird,'" said Mr. Willoughby. "Scarcely always determines value and it does so in this case. We paid a handsome sum

to procure 'Thunder Bird.' Dr. Newcombe made four long trips to the Canadian wilds but the final result has repaid all efforts and anthropologists consider the big-winged house ornament to be the best specimen of its kind in any museum in the world."

All the Posts in Place

"This carving was used as an interior house post ornament. Whawasa, the ancestor of the G Ig Ilqam clan of the Ninkish, a sub-group of the Kwakiutl Indians on Vancouver Island, B. C., undertook single-handed to erect a house, and succeeded in getting all the posts in place. He was trying to raise the massive ridge beam, when a great thunder-bird alighted nearby. Whawasa said to the bird, 'How I wish you were a man, so you could help me with this beam.' The bird raised his head in such a way that a man's face appeared beneath, and replied, 'I am a man and have come to help you.' The birdman then grasped the great beam in his talons, rose in the air, and placed it in position. Whawasa asked the thunder-bird to remain and care for him, and it replied, 'I will, but let me first catch a fish for I am hungry.' Thereupon he flew away, and soon

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returned with a whale. The bird-man then removed his feather garment, and said to it, 'Go back to your brethren in the sky, but do not make thunder very often, for if you do my sons and their descendants will surely die.'

And so for many, many moons the winged Thunder Bird, mounted on a whale's head, has been the prized possession of this Indian clan, memorialized in the fantastic totem now on exhibition in the Museum. It will be seen that the whale's body is shown complete, with his tail ingeniously held in his powerful jaws.

"Kwakiutl Indians still living in reservations along Queen Charlotte Sound are one of the tribes which cling more or less to old customs of living," says the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. "At the present time they support themselves largely by fishing and by working in canning factories. Missionaries and government agents have succeeded in forcing them to abandon most of their dances and festivals. They have taught anthropologists much about Indian civilization."

Native Festival or Potlatch

"Our friend Nowell was in trouble last summer because he persisted in holding a festival or Potlatch, as they call it," commented Mr. Willoughby. "The Potlatch, a curious, ancient custom of inviting all the fellow-clansmen to a great feast where the dusky host gives away blankets and other personal property with a lavish hand, is under the ban in Canada. But our friend Nowell, though educated, reverting to type presumably, distributed gifts at his great Potlatch and destroyed valuable property too. The native does this in order that he may be held in high esteem by the tribesmen. The demoralizing effects of the Potlatch occasioned a law prohibiting it."

Today the Kwakiutl Indians subsist chiefly on sea food. They have always been fishermen. Most of them still go down to their fishing boats barefooted with blanket, swinging loosely over the shoulders. The undergarment for men is a long shirt and skirts of crude home-spun are worn by women. Blankets are the symbol of wealth toward which Kwakiutl Indians aspire. They are natively made of mountain-goat wool or dog's hair, fashioned together with cedar-bark, hammered and worked until pliable. The Peabody Museum has, besides the totem poles, a collection of the Kwakiutl Indians' clothing, blankets, hats, baskets, dance masks, fishing equipment, cooking utensils and weapons. Even on the peaked stow hat may be traced the design of the winged eagle atop the whale's head, indicating the fondness of the native to use his family crest wherever possible. Perhaps in days to come this same Thunder bird crest may adorn the door of a civilized Kwakiutl's house and stand in a neat gold design on his social stationary.

TO LECTURE ON CITIZENSHIP
Edward Howard Griggs, lecturer and author, will speak on "The Education of American Citizenship" at the Ford Hall Forum next Sunday night.

MANITOBA PREMIER
TO RETAIN OFFICETo Carry on Until the Legisla-
ture Has Time to Vote
Supply

(Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition)

WINNIPEG, March 21 (Special).

T. C. Norris, who resigned on Friday following the defeat of his Government on a straight censure vote, has been advised by Sir James Alkens, Lieutenant-Governor, to retain office until the Legislature votes money to carry on the public service and until the more essential measures now before the House are enacted. This course has been approved by the leaders of the three opposition groups, who have promised to cooperate with the Government in administering the affairs of the Province until arrangements for an election can be made.

The election may be held in July. Representatives of the groups including the government met this morning to confer with the object of arranging a legislative program which could be put through the House with the least opposition. It is regarded that this business will prolong the session until the end of the month.

A feature of the resumed session on Monday, at which the Governor's announcement was made, was the stand taken by Joseph Bernier, member of a former cabinet in favor of a provisional Government which he argued, would provide an opportunity for trying out group government, the lieutenant letter to the Premier specifically opposed such a step on the ground that "contentions, disputes and the conflicting views of the several groups in the assembly" had shown him that "it was not only improbable but practically impossible for them to work together in harmony or to form an administration strong and durable and able efficiently to carry on the government."

The Governor also expressed doubt as to whether the Legislature as at present composed actually represented the people. Among the measures which will be included in the legislative program to be presented to the House will be one providing for supply housing loan funds, rural credits, farm loans and extension of the soldiers' relief act.

SHIP BILL DISAPPROVED

PROVIDENCE, March 21 (Special Correspondence).—The Central Federated Labor Union has voted its disapproval of the Ship Subsidy Bill and, has notified the members of the congressional delegation from the State of its action. The union declares that the merchant marine naval reserve is significant of a big "strike-breaking moment" for the American. The federation has asked that the congressmen bring to the attention of the United States Shipping Board the fact that an American oil tank ship at present in port is manned by a crew of Chinese, claiming it to be in violation of immigration laws.

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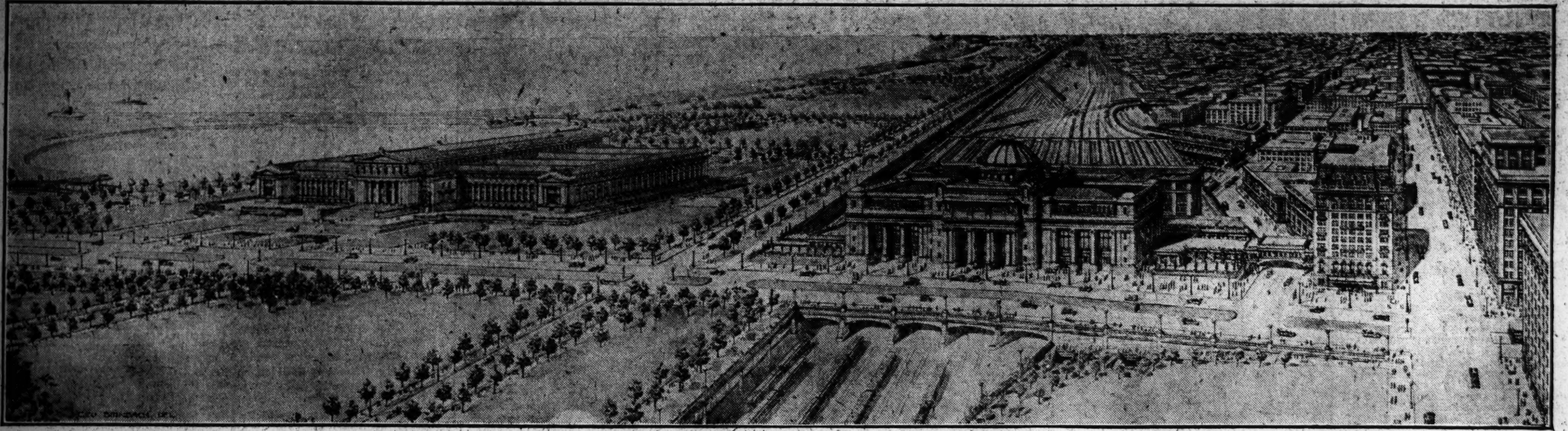
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Mole Stole, \$7.50
Hudson Seal and Squirrel Scarfs, 37.50
Squirrel Scarfs, 52.50
Mole Stole, fringe trimmed, \$95



The Proposed Central Station, Chicago, to Be Built by the Illinois Central Railroad as Part of Its Electrification Plan
At the left is the Field Museum of Natural History which is already completed

Electrification of Illinois Railroad Going Ahead Slowly

Chicago Commuters Watch for Progress Toward Completion of City's Comprehensive Plan for Beautification

Chicago, March 9 (Special).—If Chicago's show window, comprising Michigan Boulevard, downtown skyscrapers facing Grant Park and Lake Michigan, and the South Side residence outlook on the lake, is to be delivered by 1927 from the smoke and thunder of the energetic Illinois Central Railroad, some beginning on a big scale must be made soon, according to the sentiment constantly heard expressed here by commuters who ride its cars by thousands daily.

With three years gone, five years left, and only a small start made on the work of electrifying the railroad, ordered in 1919 by the Lake Front Ordinance, stockholders of the company, as well as the commuters, are said to have realized the need of action. In April the stockholders are to vote on the advisability of issuing \$50,000,000 preferred stock to speed the program. It is announced.

Funds have not been available hitherto to accomplish anything big, but all improvements of right-of-way and replacements of equipment have been made to fit the electrification plans, according to information from headquarters of the road here. How much work is to be done in a 20-year program outlined by the road, and how much it will cost still is undetermined. An outside limit of \$80,000,000 for electrification to the city limits has been set.

Part of City Plan
In so far as the Lake Front Ordinance is concerned, the work to be finished by 1927 is well defined. It is part of the Chicago plan for beautification of the city. The \$50,000,000 stock issue probably will be used up in this part of the program, it is said.

All new passenger coaches now being installed by the road on its suburban service are designed for adaptation to the electric system. The suburban service is to be operated by "multiple unit trains" with motive power on either end regardless of how many cars may be in the train. This conversion is to be done by 1927. Freight service north of Roosevelt Road (former Twelfth Street) is to be electrified by 1930, and by 1935 to the city limits. In another five year period, through passenger service is scheduled for electrification.

The Proposed Terminal
In key with the ambitious schemes for the development of Grant Park, which separates the central business district from the lake, the railroad is planning a great passenger terminal to replace its present antiquated central station. The new terminal is planned to harmonize with the architecture of the state Field Museum of Natural History, which lies to the east between the tracks and the lake, and the proposed athletic stadium immediately south of the museum.

One conception of the terminal is presented on this page. It has not been finally adopted because the probable traffic demands on the terminal have not been determined. Three roads, the Illinois Central, the Michigan Central, and the Big Four, are the chief users of the terminal. There has been talk of abolishing the old Dearborn Station and bringing its tenants, about eight railroads, into the new Central Station. If this is done an even more elaborate terminal will be needed.

The new passenger station is to be located south of Roosevelt Road and east of Indiana avenue. Roosevelt Road, which nearly bisects the population area of the city, is to be carried over the tracks to the museum and the lake by a viaduct 115 feet wide. When this is accomplished it will be the main east and west traffic artery of the city. Michigan boulevard, which will be less than a block west of the station, is said here to be the most used automobile drive in the world. It is the chief north and south thoroughfare of the city. This gives the station two fine approaches.

To Rebuild Freight Yards
To the north end of Grant Park the Illinois Central proposes to rebuild its freight yards extending close to the mouth of the Chicago river. Authority has been issued by the controlling federal and local government agencies to fill the five slips connecting the railroad yards with Lake Michigan is the river. The land thus

made will be used in the freight development scheme and the double-decking of South Water Street.

The road owns a right-of-way 200 feet in width from the city limits northward to Fifty-first Street, 300 feet in width from Fifty-first Street to Forty-first Street, and 250 feet in width from Forty-first Street to Thirty-first Street. From Thirty-first

BURMA AWAITS DECISION REGARDING NEW CONSTITUTION

Government of India Is Considering Report of Special Committee Providing for the Establishment of Representative Chamber With Wide Powers

DELHI, Jan. 22 (Special Correspondence).—The question of the relation of Burma to the rest of the Indian Empire has recently come to the front. When Lord Chelmsford, as Viceroy, and E. S. Montagu, as Secretary of State, wrote their famous report on Indian constitutional reform, Burma was deliberately omitted from consideration because it was held to occupy a position different from the provinces of India proper. Up to a recent date the political progress of the Burmese people had not moved with the same speed as in India; but now Burma, like the rest of the world, has been stirred to activity in the form of nationalist agitation, and the question of giving the Burmese people a larger share in their own government has become urgent.

Both in race and in geographical situation Burma stands apart from India. The population is mainly Buddhist in religion, and the country is consequently free from those divisions of caste which form one of the most serious obstacles to Indian political progress. Moreover, education of an elementary kind is more widespread, and the percentage of literates in the province is very much higher than that of any other province in India. These conditions make the problem of constitutional reform in Burma somewhat easier than in India; though on the other hand, the number of highly-educated men outside the city of Rangoon is much smaller in Burma than in the rest of India.

New Burmese Constitution
Burma, therefore, provides a not unsubstantial foundation for the beginnings of Democratic government, and it is reasonable to expect that the creation of a political electorate will not meet with any insuperable difficulty. And since the Burmese people are now rapidly awakening to political consciousness, the British Government has wisely decided to go ahead immediately with the making of a new constitution.

With this purpose in view, a committee presided over by Sir Frederick Whyte, President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, was sent to Burma last autumn to conduct an inquiry into the political condition of the province, and the manner in which the new constitution should be set up. The committee has reported and its report awaits the judgment of the Government of India, who will transmit it to His Majesty's Government for final approval.

The report provides for the establishment of a representative chamber endowed with powers similar to those which the other Indian provinces now possess. An electorate of considerable size will be brought into being, and, if there is no delay, the new constitution should be at work in Burma by the end of the present year. In spite of the comparative paucity of educated Burmans trained in politics, the conditions are not unfavorable for the inauguration of this reform.

The Gandhi Movement
The Radical movement, which is the most conspicuous feature in Indian politics under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi, has indeed reached Burma, where several political organizations of a somewhat extreme character are already in existence. These organizations conducted a boycott campaign against the Whyte committee with

Street to Roosevelt Road, a distance in excess of two miles, the right-of-way has an average width of 635 feet. It is proposed ultimately to construct upon the 200-foot right-of-way 13 main operating tracks.

The coach yard, mechanical terminal, baggage, mail, express and station facilities will occupy the wide section of the right-of-way between Roosevelt Road and Thirty-first Street. This space is said to be ample for the combined requirements of all the roads coming into the city from the south.

A special department of the railroad, with a vice-president at the head, has been created to engineer the 20-year program. It is called the Chicago Terminal Improvement, and is in charge of A. S. Baldwin, vice-president, D. J. Brumley, chief engineer, and C. H. Mottier, office engineer.

NEW ZEALAND REDUCES STATE EMPLOYEES' WAGES

Salary Cuts in Public Services and Reduction of the State Department Staffs Provided for in Dominion's Retrenchment Program

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence).—The general financial stringency that prevailed in 1921, and the decline in the prices of the Dominion's staple products—wool, meat, butter and cheese, forced the Government of New Zealand to undertake retrenchment in serious fashion. The public expenditure had grown from about £11,000,000 annually in the years immediately before the war to, roughly, £28,000,000 in the 1920-21 financial year. A very large part of the increase was due to the addition of over £100,000,000 to the public debt during the war years, and to the payment of war pensions at the rate of £1,650,000 a year. But important factors were the growth of the staffs of the government departments, and increases in the salaries and wages of government employees. These increases, granted at intervals between 1916 and 1921, amounted to a total sum of about £4,500,000 yearly and represented an average addition of £95 to the pay of each person in the service of the state.

Retrenchment is an unpleasant task for any government to undertake. The cost of living reached its peak in New Zealand at the end of 1920, when it was stated officially to be 79 per cent higher than the average for the years 1909-13. The prices of produce began to slump early in 1921 and the revenue of the Government naturally was affected.

Saving of £4,000,000
The Prime Minister (W. F. Massey) was able to report a surplus of over £5,000,000 for the financial year ended March 31, 1921, but when announcing the figures he warned the community that there was every prospect of a decline in the revenue and a consequent duty of economy. The position had become fairly acute by the time he returned from the Imperial Conference in London later in the year, and Mr. Massey proceeded in the concluding months of 1921 to cut the expenditure of the Government. He was able to claim at the beginning of this year that he had effected a saving of, at least, £4,000,000 and at the same time had made provision for adding to his revenue by some substantially increased taxes on amusements and luxuries, including alcoholic liquor. He had previously increased the fares and charges on the government railways and he now made a cut in the services, with the object of reducing the growing deficit on the operation of the lines. He made cuts in other directions and directed that certain state services should be placed on a self-supporting basis by the increase of charges.

All this was unpopular work, although Mr. Massey and his ministers had the support of a large section of the business community, which was asking, indeed, for even more drastic economies than were actually being made. The next step was a reduction in the staffs of the state departments. Some of these departments had grown inordinately during the war years, New Zealand's experience in this respect being the same as that of larger

and more important countries. The existence of strong superannuation funds helped the Government, since many men could be retired on pension. Other men and women were dismissed with three months' pay. Then came the cut in salaries.

Prices Tend to Improve
Mr. Massey announced that he intended to take back about £50 of the £95 that had been added to the average salary on account of the increase in the cost of living. The basic wage had stood before the war at £165 a year for adult men in the public service. He was prepared to add the remaining £45 of the increase to the basic wage, bringing it up to £210. A cut would be made below that level. The £60 was divided into three portions, £25, £15 and £10, and the first portion was taken off the salaries as from Jan. 1, 1921. The other portions are to come off in April and July of this year respectively, subject to later consideration of the amounts and the date in the light of the movement of the cost of living and the financial needs of the government. The three cuts will reduce the expenditure of the government by £2,200,000 a year. An immediate reduction of 10 per cent in the salaries of Ministers and members of Parliament was made, so that the State employees might have no reproach to utter on this score.

"We do not like this job," said Mr. Massey in the House of Representatives. "But we have got to do it, and

the sooner we finish with it the better. The public expenditure has got to come down if we are to avoid disaster. I believe that if we are firm, courageous and united we shall overcome our difficulties before the end of this year. The world-prices of our products are showing a tendency to improve. We have passed some of the worst difficulties of our period of readjustment. The outlook is hopeful. But in the meantime our revenue has to balance our expenditures and I have no hesitation in asking Parliament to assist me in making the arrangements that will enable us to live within our means."

The Prime Minister had to listen to a good deal of criticism on points of detail, but he had the support of Parliament for the policy of retrenchment, and already his plans are having their effect in increased confidence and a further reduction in the cost of living and the cost of production.

COOPERATION NEEDED ON IRISH RAILWAYS

DUBLIN, February 28 (Special Correspondence).—At the annual meeting of the Great Southern & Western Railway Company, the president, Sir William Goulding, put before shareholders the financial position of the affairs of the company. In the course of his presidential address Sir William said: "We have now to face new conditions and a new government, and it is the duty of every Irishman to throw himself heart and soul into supporting the Provisional Government. Every company requires a stable government where law and order is maintained and where the sanctity of contracts is understood and respected."

The company, he pointed out, were anxious to consider the question of the reduction in rates but were handicapped by the high cost of labor, heavy taxation and the cost of raw materials. The employees and the

managers must, he insisted, come together and act sensibly in the matter of wages and working conditions, and all concerned should lawfully abide by those decisions, otherwise they might be faced with a state of affairs like that which existed in the Cork area where the men refused to abide by the arbitration court's decree, and adopted the Bolshevik idea of seizing and endeavoring to work the lines, causing enormous losses to the traders of the south.

ONTARIO SCHOOL TAXES
LONDON, Ont., March 12 (Special Correspondence).—Protestant churches have made strong appeals to their congregations in this city and all over Ontario for support in the counter-appeal to be made to the provincial government regarding division of taxes for separate school support. In this city it is anticipated there will be 20,000 signatures subscribed to the petition asking the Government that no change be made in the assessment act, and that no further concessions be granted to separate schools.

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GEDDES REPORT SURE OF APPROVAL

It Follows the Lead of Press and Platform on the Question of Economy

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence).—Now that the Geddes ax has fallen, it is possible to ascertain the depth to which the black-and-white straitened into Labor's platform, how far the recommendations of the committee of business experts, under the chairmanship of Sir Eric Geddes, cut into those things which Labor regards as essential to good citizenship and to the general well-being of the community. Labor doubtless will have much to say against a number of proposals, but the report, taken in its entirety, will be sure of warm approval.

The committee's terms of reference were wide and comprehensive; they were given authority to investigate and analyze every item of expenditure incurred by any and every government department, and, as was only to be expected in the face of a press and platform economy campaign, the recommendations cut deeply into the provisional estimates for the forthcoming financial year. The army, navy and air services come in for a somewhat ruthless treatment. Not only does this committee direct attention to the relative strength of the forces before the war to that of the present time, and the enormous increase proportionately to the numbers employed, but it also reveals an appalling waste of public funds in consequence of overlapping.

Powling Their Lonely Furrows. Each of the three services appears to be plowing its lonely furrow with a complete disregard of the existence of the others; in fact, they have returned to a condition of things that was one of the main reasons for which the late Ministry of Munitions was brought into being. It is too often forgotten, in the criticism of that much-abused department, that it did save the country hundreds of millions of pounds, and one of its methods employed was to prevent the overlapping and the competition (and consequent high prices) between the army, the navy and the air force.

If Labor protests that the economies of the army and navy do not go far enough, it is because of a strong feeling that, apart from a little economy here and there, due to reorganization in administration, any sums which it is proposed to save on education should have come from a further reduction on the services rather than from funds now devoted to education. Even as education stands today, it is by no means a means of saving for young men, however brilliant, who come of humble working class folk, to forge his way from the elementary schools through the secondary schools into the universities. It is usually accomplished by virtue of the other members of the family stinting themselves of the very necessities of life, by the noble assistance and cooperation of brothers and sisters.

Question of School Age. Although the recommendation of the committee to raise the school age, when it shall become obligatory for children to attend school, from 5 to 7 years, is due to the need of economy, there will be many, particularly among educational experts, who will regard this as a welcome and long-delayed reform—and for the reason so neatly explained in the report—and with which Labor will have no quarrel. Still, it is somewhat ironical that a reform based upon expert educational advice is acted upon (it becomes obligatory) only when considerations of finance render it necessary and expedient.

In regard to the question of teachers' salaries, the committee offers no recommendation of a direct and specific character, contenting itself with pointing out that although the Burnham report made provision for subsequent increases based upon the cost of living, it failed to make provision for reductions when the Board of Trade index figure returned toward the normal. Teachers' associations have already anticipated that attacks may be made upon their standards of living, but it is difficult to see how they can avoid or even logically argue against a condition that has been imposed upon every other section of the community, although it is asserted, quite rightly, that pre-war salaries were unconsciously low, that in consequence there had been for a period of years a gradual falling off in the number of suitable men and women who were desirous of taking up teaching as a profession. Still, the simple fact remains that recent increases in salaries were based upon the cost of living. That was the agreement entered into by those concerned, and it is but fair that the fall in prices should also be taken into consideration.

ACT TO IMPROVE ONTARIO GAS SUPPLY

WINDSOR, Ont., March 22 (Special Correspondence).—Ontario's "gas war" entered a new stage when representatives of 15 municipalities of that Province met here to consider what steps should be taken to improve the supply of natural gas and the legislation governing distribution and price control. An element of hostility toward the provincial government made its appearance and committees were named to analyze projected legislation. The government was requested to remove the gas "referee" it had named to administer existing legislation and the appointment of a commission of three in his place was suggested. The convention declined to pass a resolution in favor of the repeal of the Natural Gas Act as proposed in the Ontario Legislature by R. L. Bracklin, member for Kent.

Proposed legislation brought in by the Minister of Mines was also condemned on the ground that it allowed an increase in rates over contract rates. The municipalities claim that they should be permitted under provincial legislation to demand a supply of gas from the producers at rates agreed to in the original contracts, and they will not be satisfied with anything short of government support in these claims.

Madrid Preparing to Become a More Attractive City

Spain, Responsive to New Progressive Ideas, Begins Constructive Work on Public Improvements

MADRID, Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence).—The capital of Spain is improving and embellishing itself these times, in furtherance of its ambition to become one of the most attractive cities in Europe and responsive to the new Spanish progressive ideas. It has still a long way to go but is improving fast, and American and British visitors who come in increasing numbers in the springtime see important changes every time. Early arrivals this season will observe

travelled on it. The new section in some respects will be the best of all. It is finely equipped, and special attention has been given the entrances and exits. The King and Queen were the first to travel by the new line on the opening day, and they praised the beauty of the Progreso and Anton Martin stations, both of which are on the way from the Puerta del Sol to the Atocha.

Madrid's New Shopping Street. People who come to Madrid are attracted by the new shopping street.



Grand Via, the Main Business Street in Madrid

serve many new things of importance and convenience. The one thing they wish for, however, of which there is none, is any sort of a guide to Madrid. This is tantalizing, because Spanish literature and publications are very active, and the intimate study of Madrid by those who know it is increasing.

For example, Elias Torno has just given a series of attractive lectures on the history of Madrid and of prehistoric Madrid. He says that around about the river Manzanares, that flows through the city, there have been discovered 31 prehistoric structures of the stone age. Relics found in the neighborhood of Madrid appear to belong to the first and to the Magdalenian periods, the latter bordering on the neolithic. Some other rather remarkable discoveries of ancient remains have lately been found in different parts of Spain, which those interested in such research may investigate with interest.

Little Publicity for Spain. It is unfortunate that the official Spanish organization for promotion of touring in Spain does little in the public interest in such matters. On the walls of Spanish towns and cities are fine colored pictures advertising the attractions of France, Italy, Switzerland and other places; but nobody sees such advertisements of Spain. Yet Spain is extremely anxious to attract, in the summer time, people to her own "Switzerland" as she calls Galicia, in the northwest, and to the district around about Granada with the rapidly increasing sporting attractions of the Sierra Nevada at all other seasons. Spaniards, themselves, would like to know about these places but have difficulty in finding out. Often they are obliged to refer to English and German guide books for the information.

People from abroad now coming to Madrid will no doubt find the improved communications in the city and surroundings more immediately advantageous than most of the other embellishments and discoveries, and especially is this true of the new section of the underground railway of Madrid, called the "Metropolitano." This railway will in time branch in four directions from the central station in the middle of the Puerta del Sol, which in importance and nearly geographically, is the central point of all Spain. The first stage from the Puerta del Sol to Cuatro Caminos, largely a working-class suburb, was opened about two years ago, and last year approximately 20,000,000 people

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sauce that tastes like
the touch of a French
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ORDER TO BENEFIT BRITISH COLUMBIA

Trade With Japan May Be Increased by United States Shipping Board Order

VICTORIA, B. C., March 5 (Special Correspondence).—The order issued by the United States Shipping Board requiring the complete cancellation by July 1 of all contracts between Japanese steamship lines and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Great Northern railway companies concerning preferential rates opens a wide field of possibilities regarding commerce between British Columbia and Japan. The object of this order is the



Photograph © E. M. Newman

diversion of carrying trade between the United States and the Orient from Japanese to American ships.

This condition indicates the likelihood that Japanese importers and shippers will transfer as much as possible of their present trade with the United States to countries which do not discriminate against their shipping. This policy will affect the lumber industry of this Province. Japan is a heavy importer of lumber. Her consumption amounts to about 1,100,000,000 feet a year. Of this amount she has to import 900,000,000 owing to a law which restricts cutting of her own timber to 200,000,000 feet annually.

Already 50 per cent of British Columbia's lumber exports go to Japan. If the Japanese importers reply to the order of the United States Shipping Board by confining their purchases to what would amount to more than one-half the present lumber output of this Province, a very large proportion of the Japanese lumber requirements consist of rough lumber which cannot readily be disposed of profitably in other markets. This would give an impetus to the lumber industry of British Columbia. It is also held that other Canadian products would benefit unless the United States Shipping Board reverses its order within a short time.

FRANCE RENEWS FRIENDSHIPS AS GENOA MEETING ADVANCES

Not Only Is She Desirous of Improving Relations With Britain and Italy but She Also Hopes to Rally the Countries of Central Europe to Her Banner

PARIS, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence).—With the approach of the Genoa conference, France is particularly desirous not only to reheat her relations with England and to rally the countries of Central Europe to her banner, but is also particularly anxious to make friends once more with Italy. With no country have her relations been so strained as with the Latin peninsula. Recently Marshal Foyolle, on an official mission in Italy was actually personally molested. Feeling has run high against France.

Italy is more or less obliged for economic reasons to follow very much the same kind of policy as England is following on the Continent. Indeed France alone still cherishes real hopes of considerable reparations from Germany. Almost without exception the other countries are asking whether reconciliation and ordinary business connections are not better than the persistence in what are regarded as impossible demands. Apart from politics, Italy does seem to have indulged in somewhat unpleasant sentiments toward France. There has been much talk of Latin unity but in reality the Latin races are inclined to quarrel bitterly among themselves.

German Propaganda. France, too, attributes the various incidents that have arisen to an intense German propaganda. It is alleged that Germany has worked particularly hard to turn Italy against France. It must not be forgotten that Italy is susceptible to Germanic influence, having been officially allied to Germany for a period of 27 years. During that time Germans occupied decisive strategic points in the political world, in the industrial and financial world, in scholastic circles, among the clergy, and German methods were admired by many Italians.

When the war broke out, Italy refused to enter on the German side, but she preserved her neutrality. There are some Italian politicians who are now in the ascendant who believe that neutrality would have been the best course for Italy to follow. Italy was disappointed in the peace negotiations and blamed France for her failure to acquire all she demanded. The popular spontaneous movement which obliged the Italian Government to range itself with France was lost when the natural disillusionment which possessed all European peoples who had expected that peace would bring prosperity made itself felt.

German propaganda does not, of course, account for the transformation of sentiment. There were really profound divergences of opinion and of interest. Italy is convinced that the economic problems should dominate political considerations. Italy, for example, in consequence of social troubles was obliged to enter into relations with the soviets and quickly came to believe that it was possible to have fruitful relations with Russia—which France was opposing. It is, of course, pointed out that it is not necessary to abandon the old friendship because of this difference of opinion. If France is wrong about the sterility of Russia, then Italy and England will profit by entering the Russian market before France. If France is right, then Italy and England will lose. In this there is no reason for quarrel.

Enmity Due to Tactlessness. In the same way the differences of opinion about reparations, ought not to bring about a complete breach between France and Italy. France says that the Treaty of Versailles was signed by all the Allies and cannot be treated as a scrap of paper to the detriment of France. If England and Italy like to forgo their own credits on Germany they have no right to

expect that France also should forgo her credits.

Italy, unlike France, believes in Germany's good faith. She believes that Germany is disarmed both in the material and in the moral sense. France is willing to admit that possibly Italy is right but in the meantime she prefers to take precautions, urging that it is France which runs the greatest risks should the Italian view not be the correct view. Surely, says France, each country is free to take or to neglect these military precautions and if Italy is content with eight months' military service she should not be angry with France because France thinks that for herself eight months' service is insufficient.

But of course it is not so much these divergences of view which are responsible for the hostility that was manifested toward France in Italy. The real cause is to be found in a number of tactless actions. Wounded amour propre is at the bottom of it all. The newspapers of the two countries have much to answer for. Insults were exchanged. There was a spirit of rivalry. Certain foolish remarks that were made—or reported to have been made—at the Washington Conference inflamed public passions. Regrettable as it may be to write this, the errors of statesmen magnified by the megaphone of the press are really responsible for the misunderstanding.

Whatever may otherwise be thought of Raymond Poincaré there can be no doubt that he has by cautious and careful methods endeavored to allay the harsh feelings that manifested themselves. His efforts have lately been directed toward appeasing the angry sentiments aroused on both sides. Once more there is a strong movement toward Latin unity—at least so far as Italy and France are concerned. It is hoped that before the international assembly the malveillance will be entirely dissipated.

HUNGARIAN WOMAN DERIDES MEASURE

Says Count Klebelsberg's Franchise Bill Is Reactionary and Will Be Opposed

LONDON, March 3 (Special Correspondence).—In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, one of the leading Hungarian women organizers now on a visit to London, gave some interesting details of the suffrage movement in the country.

"Count Klebelsberg," she said, "has brought in a bill in the Budapest National Assembly which we women shall contest with the utmost vigor. To begin with it proposes different franchise for men and women—a most reactionary idea. Men must be 24 years old, and must have been Magyar subjects for at least 10 years; they must also have spent four years at an elementary school. Women on the other hand must be 30 years old, have four years at an elementary school behind them, and have two legitimate children at least six years of age.

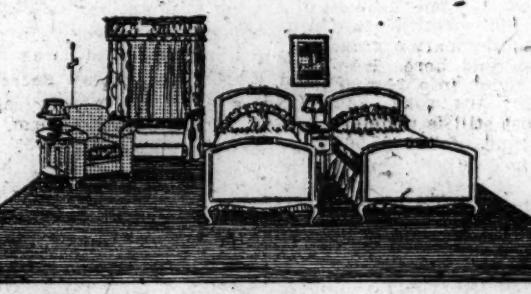
"The conditions are grotesque, and seem entirely to cut out unmarried women."

"It certainly puts them at a disadvantage, but an unmarried woman may vote if she has a business of her own or 'adequate capital,' there is no definition of this, or has passed through a secondary school successfully. People who have ever expressed sympathy with the enemy during the war lose their right to vote. You can imagine how each party would assert that members of the opposing party had sympathized with the enemy!"

"But surely," the Monitor representative asked, "such proposals will not be seriously considered?"

"It is obviously aimed at the poorer classes," was the reply, for Hungary has an enormous number of illiterates, and I can assure you that the bill has powerful backing. However, I think feeling will be strong enough to defeat its more reactionary proposals, for the franchise we now have is far more liberal."

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Fifth Floor

The Port of New York Authority Plans Radical Reorganization of Waterfront

Bi-State Agency Empowered to Carry Out Program to Cost \$325,000,000

New York, March 16 (Special).—The "Port of New York Authority," the newly organized bi-state agency which has taken hold of the metropolitan waterfront problem to be handled so as to cope with any demands that may be made upon it by the nation's commerce, has been empowered by the legislatures of New York and New Jersey to carry out its so-called "comprehensive plan," estimated to cost about \$325,000,000.

This plan calls for the extension of New York facilities in the interests of efficiency and economy, so that it will be possible to accommodate several times the present vast volume of shipping by rail and water.

In its essential features, the problem in the New York situation is railroad coordination so that all the trunk lines, nine of which terminate on the Jersey side of the local port, may be brought to all sections of the port. Such an accomplishment would mean more systematic and quicker handling of foodstuffs and commodities, besides providing for the opening of additional new industrial areas throughout the New York district.

A big feature of the comprehensive port plan is the construction of a tunnel under the Upper Bay in New York Harbor from Greenville (Jersey City) to Bay Ridge (Brooklyn), to link together all the railroads and provide a direction for New England traffic by utilizing the New York Connecting Railroad bridge spanning Hell Gate, over which Boston-Washington passenger and freight traffic now passes via the Pennsylvania Station in New York City.

To Effect Living Expenses

Construction work will cover a period of years, the projects to be financed by the issuance of Port Authority securities based on the economic justification of the improvements. The engineering analysis shows that the system of belt lines to connect the railroads with the various sections of the port, the tunnels and the automatic electric system will effect marked savings, also liberally reduce the cost of carrying on business and living expenses within the metropolitan district.

Chairman Eugenius H. Outerbridge of the "Port of New York Authority," in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, said: "A new era of service to the nation has begun in the port of New York, the proper development of which has a direct beneficial effect upon the business of the country at large, and the people in every state are concerned in the progressive policies now marking this port. There is perhaps no other port that provides such brilliant opportunities for development."

Methods of Reducing Loss

"The solution of the problem lies in providing methods that will eliminate to the last possible degree the rehandling of cars and commodities, the duplication of effort and use of equipment, the delays consequent upon congestion, the idle time of cars, floating equipment and trucks, and the underloading and empty movement of such equipment. Physical plans alone cannot accomplish this result. There must be unified operation and union terminals to the fullest extent economically practicable."

"Since great comprehensive plans cannot be carried out all at once, or in a very brief period of time, there must be continuity of purpose and administration so that step by step the plans may be consistently executed; and this requires an agency constituted so as to be subject to the exigencies of changing administrations."

It is essentially a business and economic problem, not a political one, and the plans should not be hampered in their execution by the fluctuating influences that inevitably sway political parties and personalities."

The "Port of New York Authority" and its engineering staff are backed by a strong group of civic and commercial bodies that have played a prominent part in making possible first of all the creation of the Port Authority, and then, in conference and study with the commission, the details of the big program now presented to the nation. Included in the list of organizations represented on the Port Authority through the agency of an Advisory Council, are the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association of New York, and the chambers of commerce of Newark, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, Queens, The Bronx, and other communities vitally affected by the improvement plans. The "Port of New York Authority," with the support of committees of business men who have been specially considering the port problem, in conjunction with technical men, is actively at work mobilizing and extending the facilities of what is styled "the gateway of the nation."

To serve the interests of Manhattan Island, where space is no longer available for more railroad freight cars, an underground electric automatic railway system with special terminal stations and warehouses in convenient locations in Gotham, has been proposed, the theory of its operation having been approved by electrical and railroad operating experts. This planned freight railroad starts from the classification yards of the railroads in New York, and passes as a sort of moving platform through a double set of tunnels under the Hudson River. In that manner Manhattan Island, the heart of New York City, would be served when its "for or other contingencies would hold by its supply of food and commodities that are now served through the light-railway system."



Upper Left—New York's Proposed Automatic Electric Terminal With Elevators, Cars, Drays and Trailer Trucks Operating on Various Levels

Upper Right—West Street Along the North River Docks Where Surface Space Is Overtaxed

Lower Left—Facade of Chelsea Piers, Manhattan, Devoted to Transatlantic Lines Service

Lower Right—The Comprehensive Plan for the Development of the Port District

Middle belt line connecting New Jersey and Staten Island and the railroads of the port of Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and the railroads on the Jersey side of the port. 2—A marginal railroad in the Bronx connecting the middle belt line with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad near Westchester. 3—A marginal railroad in Queens and Brooklyn, extending along Flushing Creek, Flushing Bay, the East River and upper New York Bay. 4—An existing line, to be improved, connecting middle belt line with the marginal railroad No. 3, near its northerly end. 5—An existing line connecting middle belt line and marginal railroad No. 3 in Long Island City. 6—Line connecting the middle belt line with the marginal railroad No. 2 in the Greenpoint part of Brooklyn. 7—A marginal railroad surrounding the northerly and westerly shores of Jamaica Bay, connecting middle belt line with territory for development. 8—An existing line along southerly shore of Staten Island, connecting middle belt line with territory for development. 9—A marginal railroad along the westerly shore of Staten Island with branch connection with No. 8. 10—Line extending along south shore of Barren Bay to New Brunswick. Railroad now existing for nearly the entire way. 11—A marginal railroad extending from a connection with the proposed outer belt line (No. 13) near New Brunswick, along the northerly shore of the North River to Port Authority, hence to a connection with the middle belt line (No. 1) south of Elizabethport. 12—A marginal railroad extending along the easterly shore of Newark Bay and the Hackensack River and connecting with the middle belt line. 13—A marginal railroad extending along the westerly shore of the Hudson River and the upper New York Bay, made up mostly from existing lines, the Erie Terminal, Jersey Junction, Hoboken shore and National Docking Railroad. 14—A marginal railroad connecting with the middle belt line and extending through the Hackensack and Secaucus meadows. 15—The outer belt line, extending around the easterly limits of the port district beyond the congested section. 16—The automatic electric system for serving Manhattan Island.

religious activities of the Protestant denominations" planned by Bertram G. Goodhue of New York is keyed to the latest conception of a heaven inspiring tower with a beehive of offices in the foundation structure. It is much talked about by architects and laymen. The First Methodist Episcopal Church Buildings for Chicago (Holabird & Roche) accommodated themselves to business, since the location is, as it has always been, in the heart of the Loop.

These plans gave a shock to the old-time architects with the traditions of church building fixed in their thoughts. However, a compromise between the Norman cathedral style and the modern idea found expression in the cathedral building for the Protestant Episcopal Diocese planned by Alfred Granger, architect. This has the central tower, a tower, marvelous to reading wings with a superb arched entrance.

Work of the Schools

Helmie & Corbett's drawings; "Evolution of an Envelope," comprehending the outline and contents of a big building, had a fascination for many viewers. Cram & Ferguson's proposed chapel for Princeton University refers to the traditional beauty of chapel architecture. Gratiot, Anderson, Probst & White struck the note in bank building in plans for the Federal Reserve and the Illinois Merchants, both in Chicago, and exhibit again their drawings of the Wrigley Building, which is an architectural success of the concentrated type. Cass Gilbert, Holabird & Roche, James Gamble Rogers, Schmidt, Garden & Martin, David Adler & Robert Work, and Louis Colt also have particular groups of latter day design in business buildings or in domestic architecture. Mack, Jenney & Taylor show decorations for New Orleans and New York, and George W. Maher & Son exhibit their plans for the proposed John B. Murphy Memorial Building and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Chapter House at Ann Harbor, Mich.

The architectural schools of the country did not respond as freely as in other years. The University of Illinois, Department of architecture, sent the work of the Plymouth Fellowship Competition, and some excellent rendering of freshman and sophomore design. The Chicago School of Architecture is represented by prize designs and an excellent charcoal drawing, "Normandy Shop Front," by George D. Connor. The Foreign Travel Scholarship

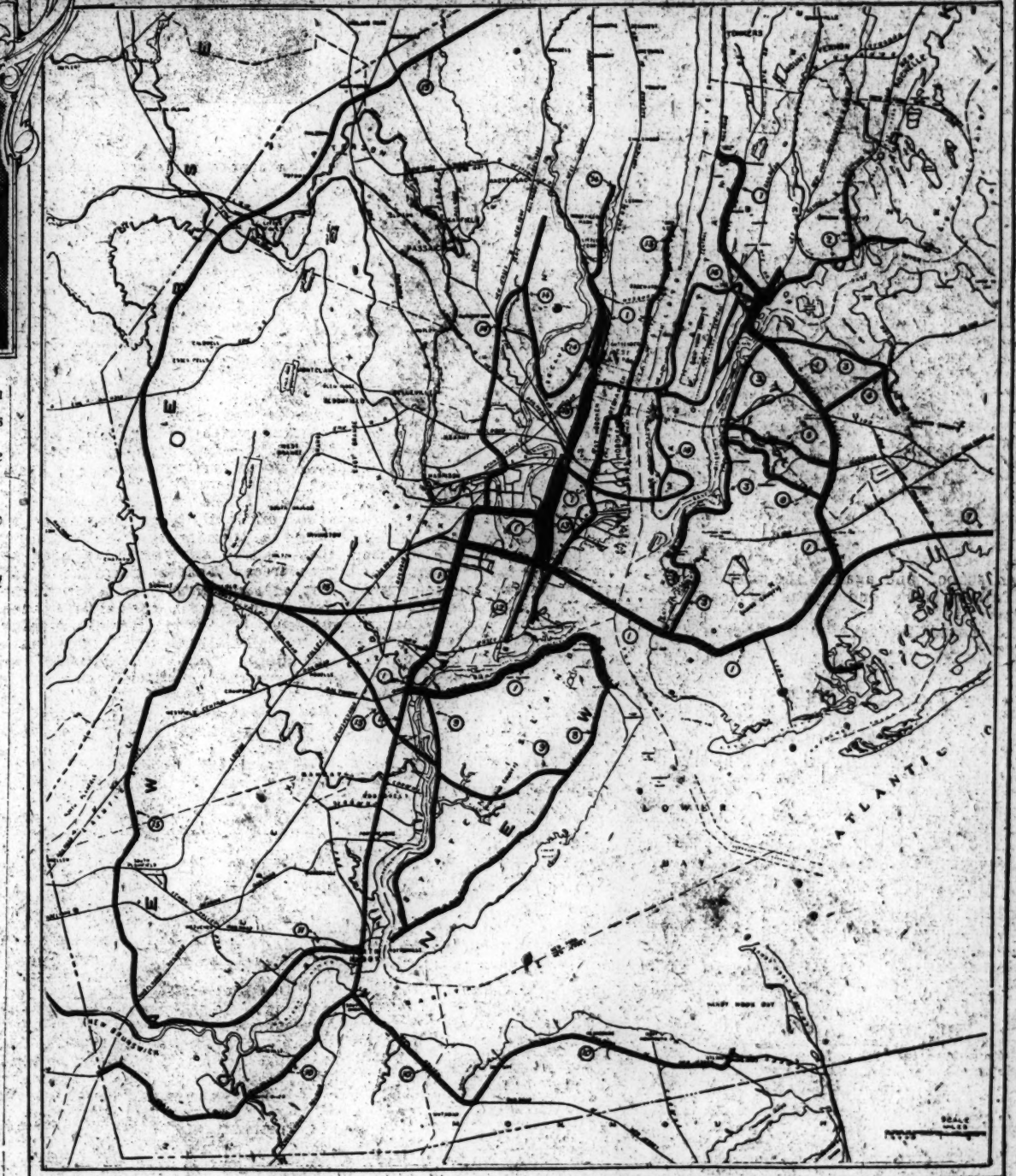
of the Chicago Architectural Club was won by Keith Chetnam. In the Charles L. Morgan entry are several novel pictures, "Italian Riviera" and "Dyon," executed in the new kind of interesting mosaic, the work done by Pauline Halliwell. The decorative paintings, ship models and models of buildings add considerably to the variety.

Frederick C. Hibbard's sketch model, some sculpture, and photographs of the work of his United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial at Shiloh National Park, is a conspicuous feature in the sculpture group. "A Fairy" for the Eugene Field Memorial in Lincoln Park, Chicago, by Edward McCartan of New York, a fountain figure by Malvina Hoffman, the prize-winning design for the Daily News Sanitarium by Ida Stolt McClelland, a bronze memorial tablet by Ruth Sherwood, "Angels from Rood Screen" Tridley Church, Chicago, by Andrew Sandegren, and the paintings of Eugene F. Savage, the decorative work by Gerald Frank, Earl H. Reed, John F. Carlson, and paintings by Edmund Campbell, Charles T. Knight, James Cady Ewell, the windows of Charles Connick, and the grilles by Samuel Yellin, add to the interest and attractions of this well considered exhibition.

IRRIGABLE LAND IN ALBERTA. EDMONTON, Alberta, March 10. (Special Correspondence).—During the year 1921 irrigation projects in Alberta covering a possible total of 72,088 irrigable acres were either under actual operation, under construction, organizing, or in prospect, according to the annual report of the provincial irrigation council tabled in the Legislature. This figure does not include a total of 268,820 irrigable acres of land contained in the private irrigation projects of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the C. L. & I. companies.

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SCHOOLS REACH DAKOTA ALIENS

Rural Work Extended and Night Classes Started

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 5. (Special Correspondence).—South Dakota is considered in the front rank in the United States in rural Americanization work. Miss Laura Peck, Americanization director of the city, declares on returning from the meetings of the Interstate Council of Immigration at the national educational convention.

It is through Miss Ruth Rene, superintendent of schools in McPherson County, that the rural work among aliens in this State has gained national attention. Her report at the sessions showed that in a county where there are many alien farmers, she had increased the school year from three months to six months, the regulation period in the State, and had established 10 night schools in the county.

That the future Americanization

CANADA FEBRUARY TRADE DECREASES

OTTAWA, March 22.—Canada's trade for February totaled 101,298,728, of which \$45,294,255 represented imports, \$46,046,449 exports of domestic produce and \$958,024 exports of foreign produce. February, 1921, trade was \$138,285,697, consisting of \$71,570,507 imports, \$65,237,738 exports of domestic produce and \$1,077,452 exports of foreign produce. In 11 months ended February, imports decreased from \$1,147,558,227 to \$668,425,606; exports of domestic produce from \$1,121,071,273 to \$680,701,367 and exports of foreign produce from \$19,588,971 to \$12,378,148. The total trade dropped from \$2,288,518,471 to \$1,361,505,121.

Chicago Architectural Exhibit Proves Varied and Brilliant

Chicago, March 15. (Special Correspondence).

MURAL painting, interior decoration, sculpture, and landscape gardening unite with the thirty-fifth annual Chicago Architectural exhibition, auspiciously installed, in the east galleries of the Art Institute. With the years, this event has broadened its scope, until in 1922 it has an international outlook. The presence of an exhibit from the Architectural Association of London, England, Sproatt & Rolph's Hart House University of Toronto, Canada, and the references to the classic in the water colors, plans and designs from the American Academy in Rome. The leading Boston, New York and Philadelphia architects have contributed generously, and the mural paintings and room motives by the National Society of Mural Painters, with sun dials and fountain figures from the National Sculpture Society, impart variety to the display of the Chicago Architectural Club and the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

The Decorative Drawings

Ascending the grand stairway, the viewer meets an invitation in the decorative drawings hung on the north and south walls of the spacious balcony. Here are Bancel La Farge's cartoons for a mosaic decoration, a "Madonna" and an "Angel," and a series of them by great sculpture casts are striking, velvet hangings painted in design by Hewlett. The corridor beyond is hung with drawings and the subsection of east galleries, with the exception of one room given to the colorful paintings of Miss Grace Rayburn's impressions of Morocco and Tangiers, present an agreeable arrangement of professional work, in black and white, decorative paintings, and sculpture.

It is a unique experience for draftsman and architects to find their work arranged with murals in a rainbow of colors and models of domestic interiors. The committee agreed to the popular feast knowing that as soon as

there is cooperation among the arts the standards of taste in house building and temple foundations will advance more rapidly.

Some Noted Murals

The Society of American Mural Painters have the first gallery and enlightening it is to the untraveled, who have not seen the great decorations embellishing courthouses and hotels and various public edifices. E. H. Blaisfield, Kenyon Cox, Ernest Peixotto, Arthur Crisp, Stephen Hawes, Putnam Brinley, Nathan D. Olinsky, C. S. Falls, H. Mayer, Vera Leeper, George M. Richards and F. Dana Marsh are represented. The fourteen models of domestic interiors from reproductions of the Italian and Dutch to the modern independent style, are much liked by visitors. Masters in the art of interior decoration have executed these which bear the names of Robert Chanler, Maxwell Armfield, Arthur Covey, Ernest Peixotto, Pousselle, Cooper, Monroe, Hewlett and their fellows.

Time was when an architectural exhibition devoted liberal space to town planning and domestic architecture, but this year these features are absent. It is true the skyscraper hotels, palatial residences, colleges and hospitals have their places. Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Wales Bosworth of New York and Dwight James Baum of Riverdale-on-Hudson and Donn Barber of New York uphold the honors of landscape gardening on great estates. W. B. Morris' Canard Building is illustrated in a dozen pictures, and the buildings for the University of Michigan and Purdue of Indiana by Pond & Pond of Chicago afford an interesting group.

Skyscraper Churches

Every year has its novelty in structural planning and execution, and that of this is the evolution of ecclesiastical architecture from the old churchly style to the modern edifice story upon story to meet the skyscraper ideal and to accommodate the community as well as the needs of business. The proposed "Convocation and Office Building" intended to house centralized

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SENATORS AGAINST CITY COUNCIL BILL

Measure Providing for Council of 26 Members Not to Be Advanced to Third Reading

When the bill for a Boston City Council of 26 members came up in the Senate yesterday to be ordered to a third reading, the Boston senators took up the cudgels for and against the measure, and when the noise of debate had quieted, a roll call gave 22 to 12 against advancing the bill. Senator Andrew A. Cassasa of Revere gave notice after adjournment that he will move reconsideration.

As a dissenter from the favorable report on the bill, which has passed the House, Senator Wellington Wells declared that "ward representation would result in the council members being chosen by ward bosses. The present council, he said, may not have lived up to its old ideals, but it is what the people want, and have shown they want in referendum on the issue. He also made the point that the bill is unfair because of the unequal sizes of wards.

Senator Cassasa supported the bill, declaring that outlying sections of the city should have representation in the council. He declared that it was promised for the present election that a higher degree of men would be chosen, and everyone knows the result. Furthermore, he said, the bill only gives the people an opportunity to decide the issue themselves.

An amendment was offered by Senator William McDonnell to provide that the salary of each council member shall be raised from \$500 to \$1000. He accused several members of the Senate with "sommersaulting," declared that the council should be representative, and asserted that he did not like the bill but would vote for it because he believes in the initiative and referendum.

Senator William Napier then rose to propose that something be said regarding the bill before the Senate. He opposed the measure because the people have already rejected such a proposal. Senator McDonnell's amendment was then adopted by a voice vote, and the bill was refused advancement on a roll call.

The Senate also debated and rejected a bill relative to the valuation of insurance companies. Senator Walter McLane gave notice that he will move reconsideration.

An amendment to the Shattuck order for information regarding federal subsidy measures and the Sheppard-Towner act was offered by Senator John M. Gibbons of Waltham. The amendment is a condemnation of the original order and is satisfactory to those interested in the order, he said. It was adopted on a voice vote.

Reports were received from the Committee on Municipal Finance in favor of authorizing the City of Waltham to incur an indebtedness of not more than \$350,000 for a new junior high school, and against the petition to allow cities and towns to loan money to citizens for the construction of dwellings to relieve the housing stringency.

THEATERS

Dear Jane

National Theater—"Dear Jane," a romantic comedy in three acts by Eleanor Holmes Hinkley. The cast: Henry Austin, John Collier, Mrs. Austin, Angela Morris, James Austin, E. Madeline Hovenden, Mr. Edgeworth, E. Irving Locke, Mrs. Milford, Elizabeth Jones, John Austin, Madeline Massey, Mr. Lefroy, Charles W. Putnam, Jamie Digweed, Edward Massey, Charles Powell, Robert Duncan, Mrs. Powell, Beulah Sibley, Sir John Evelyn, Henry Irving Dale, Serving Man, Francis M. Kuntz, The Milliner, Kathleen Middleton, Mary Russell Milford, Barbara Welch, Musicians, Alexander L. Steiner, J. Danvers, Mollie, Fiddlers, Footmen, etc., Elizabeth James, Lydia Walker, A. M. Gault (violin), R. W. Sherman (flute), J. A. Pennypacker (cello), Bowman McKennan, Donald W. Murdock.

In sentiment the last of the eighteenth century and the first of the twentieth lie so many hundred years apart that to ask amateur actors to span the gap is inviting disappointment. But such is the task the 47 Club of Radcliffe College have set themselves in producing "Dear Jane," a romantic comedy by Eleanor Holmes Hinkley of the days when "Pride and Prejudice," then called "First Impressions," was still a family secret. The extraordinary thing is that the Cambridge players succeeded as admirably as they did yesterday afternoon and as doubtless they will succeed tomorrow evening when the play will be presented again for the benefit of the Radcliffe Endowment Fund. If the tempo of a leisurely and highly mannered day was accelerated so that a country dance became almost a barn dance, still the bonnets were as gay, the spinet music as melancholy sweet, the wit as lightly ironic and the people as "dear delicious" as when there was no feminism, to speak of, no jazz and no bobbed hair—things that, however kept down, could not quite be kept out of the entertainment.

The best of "Dear Jane" is Jane herself. Madeline Massey in playing the part trips so lightly, sings so charmingly, and in contour of face so well resembles that of Jane Austen, that she is a delight from the rise to the fall of the curtain. Her fresh loveliness, added to her very real talent, gives her an opportunity to enchant her audience in a way many a professional star might envy. The other actors give her good support.

It is the lines adapted from Jane's own letters which lend most flavor and charm to the play. The high comedy of her slight puns to shame the heavy reliance on the ridiculous which is the reason for the introduction of Charles Powell's positive bride. Lack of clearly drawn characterization seems to be the chief weakness of the play. The three authors for Jane's hand are no more different than three young men must be who find themselves in wig and broadcloth and satin. "Dear Jane," as a play, shows ex-

ceedingly well how great the versatility and the individual freedom Prof. George P. Baker has developed in his Harvard and Radcliffe play-wrights. Would one guess that, academically speaking, Miss Hinkley is a member of the same school as Eugene O'Neill and Rachel Crothers? But Beulah Marie Dix as well as Miss Hinkley is a former president of the 47 Club and there one sees resemblance. This handling of an imaginary episode in the life of Jane Austen proves in a happy fashion that a tale of Prince Charlie and a postern door at midnight are not so different in determining Jane's future and in giving a discerning audience, pleasure.

CANADIAN FISH TAX TO AFFECT AMERICANS

(Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition) VICTORIA, B. C., March 16 (Special Correspondence).—American fishermen and fish buyers, operating out of Puget Sound ports, will be largely affected by the plan of the Federal Government of Canada, to place an export tax on all species of salmon, except that shipped in a frozen, salted, canned, smoked or cured condition or fresh salmon shipped in ice and contained in boxes which weigh 200 pounds or less net weight for fresh fish consumption only. It is understood that the Ottawa authorities have decided to enforce such a tax as a result of the recent representation of a big delegation of British Columbia business men. At present a very large proportion of salmon caught in British Columbia waters, and particularly on the west coast of Vancouver Island, are purchased by fish buyers from Seattle and shipped to Puget Sound. The new Government of Ottawa, in its efforts to save the British Columbia fisheries, intends to reduce by one-third the number of trolling licenses to be issued this year and to call William Sloan, Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia, into consultation shortly.

GERMANY NAMES NEW AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES

(Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition) BERLIN, March 21 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Otto Ludwig Wiedfeldt has been appointed German ambassador to the United States.

Dr. Wiedfeldt will fill the post which has been vacant since February, 1917, when Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff left Washington, prior to the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany. Since the resumption of normal relations between the two countries the question of naming a new ambassador has been one of the knottiest problems facing the German Government.

Dr. Wiedfeldt is an experienced diplomatist, having for years occupied important positions in the German Home Office. He also spent about three years in the Far East as consultant expert to the Japanese Government in connection with the organization of its railway system. On his return to Germany from Japan, shortly before the World War, he spent three months traveling in the United States.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY NAMED MANCHESTER, N. H., March 22.—Word has been received here that among the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday by President Harding, the name of Raymond Y. Smith, to be United States Attorney for the district of New Hampshire, was included.

The Washington Observer

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Washington, March 21. PRESIDENT Harding has again evinced his fondness for Republicans with senatorial antecedents like his own in his nomination of Samuel Henry Piles, formerly Republican United States Senator from Washington State, as American Minister to Colombia. Mr. Piles served one term in the upper branch of Congress—from 1905 to 1911. A Kentucky farm boy he has been a resident of the northernmost Pacific coast state since 1883. Barring a couple of terms as city attorney of Seattle and his period in the Senate, Mr. Piles has held no public office.

It was announced at the White House today that no decision with regard to the internal reorganization of Alaska is likely until the President has had an opportunity for "personal inspection." Mr. Harding cherishes the hope, but not the confidence, that he may be able to see things on the spot this summer. It is on the behavior of Congress, the speed, or otherwise, with which it expedites its multifarious business, that the presidential expedition to Alaska chiefly depends. In his more optimistic moments, President Harding figures on starting for Alaska about July 1. He declines to countenance the reports of squabbles in his Cabinet, between Secretary Fall and Secretary Wallace, over Alaskan forestry affairs. There is at least no controversy of sufficient importance, the President avers, to demand his intervention.

Genoa will not be specially "covered" diplomatically, either officially or unofficially, as far as the United States is concerned. Formal assurances were forthcoming in Washington today that this Government will depend upon its established and accredited representation in Italy—in the person of Ambassador Richard Washburn Child—for such reports of the conference as may be of interest to America. It is apparently the intention of the Administration to regard the conference as a routine event in a country in which the United States is already diplomatically represented, and accordingly to rely on routine reports of what happens on each occasion.

Somebody who remembers that the last Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro II, visited the great Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, 15 years before his

NEW STATE CONSTABULARY PASSES ITS FIRST WINTER

Mounted Officers in the Berkshire Hills Find Lonely Tramping and Little Excitement

BERNARDSTON, Mass., March 21 (Special Correspondence).—Riding into the violet haze of twilight the mounted State Police officer whose beat in this region covers 115 miles of largely uninhabited country, just left the Inn, the sharp-shod hoofs of his horse striking up an occasional flaming spark from the ice-locked road which lies in the purple shadow of West Mountain. He stopped here a bit to water his

shining bronze horse and to ask some directions about the road which is unfamiliar to him; and into which darkness is settling. The inn-keeper's young son climbed busily upon his own horse to ride a couple of miles to a crossroads, remarkably conscious of the importance of setting the slim young officer upon the right road.

The State officer appeared to be quite young, with something of adventurous high spirit curving his mouth. He laughed a little as he said he'd no idea whether he'd ride the whole distance without encountering anything which needed his official attention, or whether he'd meet robbers, a stolen car in distress or a tiger or a motor car in distress or a tiger or a motor car in distress. Any of them would be his job. But he added diffidently that anyhow he'd be riding a friendly horse through air that is aromatic with the odor of pine trees. That at night he would stop at some little farmhouse where gold lights point the small paned windows and the farmer's family would make him very comfortable. One makes friends quickly when one is a mounted State officer and the bond lasts. And that before the sun was up the next day he would have started again, riding into the gathering light with no sound to hear but the rap of his horse's hoofs on ice and the sharp whistle of early morning wind among the hills.

Back at the Post of Troop B in Northampton from which the boy

shining bronze horse and to ask some directions about the road which is unfamiliar to him; and into which darkness is settling. The inn-keeper's young son climbed busily upon his own horse to ride a couple of miles to a crossroads, remarkably conscious of the importance of setting the slim young officer upon the right road.

And then his smile vanishes and he says, quite seriously, "In New York and Pennsylvania they've had these State officers for a long time. Here it is new. The enlistment is for two years, and if you don't fit in out you go before the two years are up. It takes patience, a liking for lonely spaces, endurance of hard weather to like being a State officer. And if you don't like it you might as well not try to be it. In the other states there are two men on each beat, and eventually that's what we'll have here. In summer the men go about on motorcycles, but in winter no man could get through that country except on a horse. Up in the hills they find big snow drifts, stretches of foot-thick ice. And, although I don't suppose the winter use

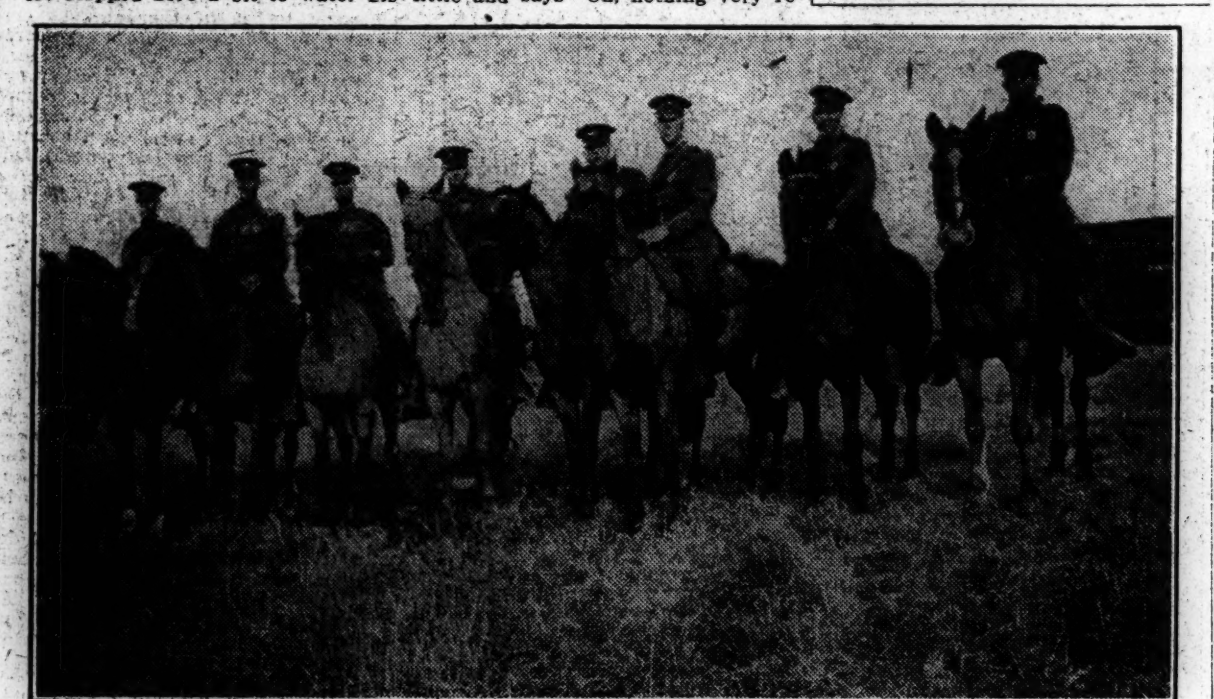
which he produced in the laboratory artificial lightning of 1,000,000 horsepower.

Dr. Steinmetz will talk from the General Electric Company radio telephone station in Schenectady, which has apparatus such as is used by the largest commercial systems.

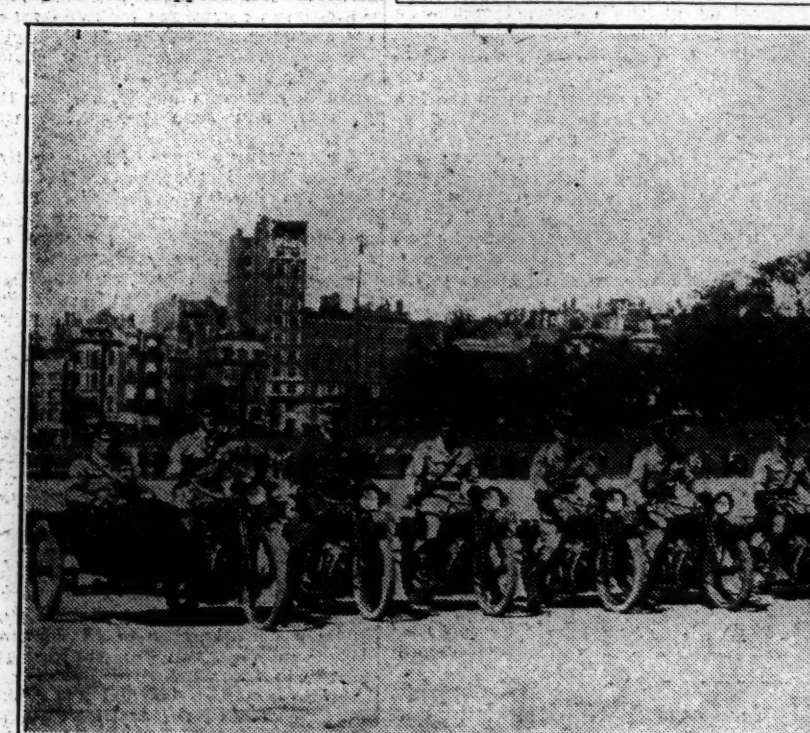
Vocal and instrumental music will follow and precede the talk, which will be broadcasted at 8:30 p. m. eastern standard time. The General Electric Station call is WGY. A wave length of 360 meters will be used.

Lillian D. Clark, a 12-year-old harpist, who has performed in concert work the last three years, will give a classical repertoire Saturday night from Amrad station, WGI, Medford Hills.

Amrad broadcasting schedule for next week will include an address on the adjusted compensation measure now before Congress, by the Rev. D. Harold Hickey, pastor of the First M. E. Church of Medford. The usual



Group of State Constabulary at Northampton Mounted on Their Horses



State Constabulary, Located at Northampton, Mass., Mounted on Motor Cycles

of horses was devised primarily for such a reason, it is a bit more cheerful to have for company some living thing in covering long beats like that. A horse can be a pretty good old scout you know.

"Most of the men who cover that territory are former army men. Maybe they were in the cavalry. Anyhow they love the outdoors, they love horses, most of them have only themselves to look out for and they can go where they please and do what they like. Oh it's economically possible for a man to make a living for himself and a family in this service, but it seems to attract the young chap with a roving spirit who likes prowling along country roads, who doesn't mind the beat of rain in his face and whether the next farmhouse—with food and a bed—is two or 12 miles up the road, to whom the sight of a birch tree bent by a freight of ice into a silver bow against a clump of pines is something worth looking at. When the men come in here on their days off duty they don't talk much about the blue gash a Jay makes across an open space while they stop to let the horse poke its nose around in a brook, but I guess that's the sort of thing they occupy their minds with when they're out."

The inn-keeper's son has come back. A powdery flurry of snow has left his rubber hat shining wet. His eyes sparkled as he explained, in the lofty, clipped speech of youth, how rightly he set the officer on his way, how grateful the officer was and how, before they separated, they discovered two stars—one of them lemon-green—which they had never noticed before.

evening news flashes and police reports will be broadcasted each night, with sermons and sacred music Sunday, a business review of the week Monday, and a weekly market report Wednesday, the remainder of the Wednesday program being musical. Friday will be devoted mainly to amateur code practice.

UNIVERSITY CLUB TO BE ORGANIZED

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 21.—Plans for the organization of a University Club in this city will be formulated at a meeting of all college graduates to be held Wednesday evening. Guy E. Foster, Boston University, secretary to Mayor George E. Trudel, is in charge of the affair, and is assisted by Harvard, Dartmouth, New Hampshire State, and Brown representatives. Major Frank Knox, an alumnus of Alma College, Michigan, is listed to be the principal speaker. Manchester already possesses a college club, numbering in its membership all women college and university graduates of the city, and Harvard and Dartmouth clubs, both of which have a membership of 100 or more.

WELLESLEY TO BUILD NEW SCHOOL WELLESLEY, Mass., March 21.—An appropriation of \$25,000 for the construction of a new schoolhouse was made at an adjourned town meeting tonight. The school committee had asked for an appropriation of \$40,000, but it was decided at the meeting that \$25,000 more was needed. The new building will replace the oldest school in Wellesley.

DR. STEINMETZ TO TALK BY RADIO

Program for Week Announced With Feature Tomorrow

Several thousand amateur radio telephone operators of Boston and vicinity are tuning up their receiving outfits in anticipation of hearing tomorrow night a ten-minute radio lecture by Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y.

The talk will be the first the electrical expert ever has given by radio. His topic will be "Lightning." He will describe his recent research work in

Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

REPUBLICANS in Massachusetts, when they find time to turn from the senatorial situation in their own state, look with interest toward Pennsylvania, where the passing of Boies Penrose and Philander C. Knox has made momentous changes in the political complexion, from the G. O. P. standpoint, of the Keystone State. With William A. Crow of Uniontown in Senator Knox's place and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia occupying the chair so long held by Senator Penrose, the saying that "all things are become new" has significance indeed.

And now come rumors piling upon rumors that Senator Crow, for so short a time known as the "Senator from Pennsylvania," may give way to former County Commissioner John A. Bell of Allegheny County, provided of course that Mr. Crow resigns and that Governor Spruell acquiesces in the naming of Mr. Bell.

These rumors, and they may have some fair foundation, indicate that what was anticipated in Pennsylvania is coming to pass. For many years the Republicans of the Keystone State were subservient to the political oligarchy of Matthew Stanley Quay of Beaver County at the western part of the State, and Mr. Quay's political pupil, Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia County in the eastern extremity.

Messrs. Quay and Penrose thus exemplified the two stout neck pieces of the political yoke which stretched across the broad expanse of Pennsylvania, and in which the members of the Republican party acted as the obedient servants drawing the party car. Now that the yoke has been abandoned and fallen from the control of the Keystone Republicans it is little wonder that a wholesale rearrangement is predicted.

Those who know something of that old time arrangement which prevailed for so long in Pennsylvania are prone to believe that a far different régime will be inaugurated and that the days of one or two-man power are to be abandoned along with the yoke.

While Robert Sarsfield Maloney of Lawrence may feel that he is justified in announcing his candidacy for a renomination to Congress from the seventh district, one Frederick Butler, also of Lawrence, and acceptably serving the fifth Essex district as its State Senator, may not share this view.

Senator Butler effaced himself in the interest of Republican harmony from the Congressional Republican primaries of the seventh district in 1920, but if memory serves aright, he did not promise to do so this year. Senator Butler remains to be heard from before the situation in the G. O. P. of the famous shoestring district can be said to be as quiet as the Potomac was reported to be in early Civil War days.

FUTURE ENGINEERS GET POINTERS HERE

Maine University Seniors See Model Plants in Operation During Week's Tour

An intensive study of machinery and methods employed in some of the principal manufacturing plants in and about Boston is being made this week by 76 seniors of the University of Maine engineering departments, accompanied by four professors.

This group of future engineers, which is spending a week here as a part of its regular course, is divided into electrical, mechanical, civil and chemical engineering students. Today the mechanical and electrical students will inspect the plants of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company in Cambridge and the Waltham Watch Works at Waltham while the chemical engineering students will spend the day at the plants of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company and the American Sugar Refining Company.

Prof. E. H. Sprague, in charge of the civil engineers, will make a trip about Boston with his charges visiting the important bridges accompanied by Randall D. Gardner, bridge department official of the City of Boston. This afternoon they will visit the Boston Bridge Works at East Cambridge.

Plans have been made for the writing of a brief by each one of the 75 men making the trip which will form part of the work of the course for the men. This brief will be required before April 10 in order to pass the work for the semester. Methods at each of the plants will be carefully studied by the students in order that complete but brief notes may be turned in. Particular attention will be paid to the chemical laboratories of several important firms by the chemical students.

Among the important plants already visited are the power plants of the Bay State Street Railway Company at Quincy, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, General Electric Company, B. F. Sturtevant Company, Boston Consolidated Gas Company, Barrett Company, Stone & Webster, United States Geological Survey, Fish Pier, Commonwealth Drydock, Army Supply Base, and the Watertown Arsenal.

Prof. W. E. Barrows is in charge of the electrical students with Prof. B. C. Kent in charge of the mechanical students and Prof. C. A. Brantle in charge of the chemical students. Among the plants to be visited are Dennison Manufacturing Company, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, American Steel and Wire Company, Walter Baker & Company, Maynard Chemical Company, Lever Brothers Company and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS THURSDAY

SOCIAL WELFARE—Room 460 at 10:30. H. 1203 of 1921. So much of the report (from files of 1921) of the joint special recess committee appointed to consider the entire question of pension and retirement allowances provided under existing law for officials and employees of the Commonwealth and of the counties, cities and towns as does not relate to an amendment of the Constitution empowering the General Court to establish an age at which judges shall retire, or to the annual contributions of the Commonwealth to the retirement systems for teachers and state employees.

STREET RAILWAYS—Room 433, 10:30. S. 256, P. of George Howland Cox and others for the formation of a Metropolitan Transit Commission. (Discharged from Metropolitan Affairs, March 13.)

H. 63, recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company—so much as relates to authorizing the purchase by the Commonwealth of bonds of said company and to transportation facilities from Boston to and in the cities of Everett and Malden. (Continued from March 14.)

H. 85, B. (with H. 63) establishing the Malden-Everett Rapid Transit Commission to report on transportation facilities from Boston to and in the cities of Everett and Malden. (Continued from March 14.)

H. 928, P. of Robert Walcott for a report by the Metropolitan District Commission on mission on traffic conditions in the metropolitan district. (Discharged from Metropolitan Affairs, Feb. 23.)

WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE—Room 245, at 10.

H. 521, Bill to increase the number of members of the Soldiers' Memorial Commission.

H. 673, Resolve providing that the highway from the New Hampshire line to the town of Marshfield shall be designated the "Daniel Webster Highway."

H. 874 (changed), Bill providing for a special Commission on the Necessaries of Life.

H. 937, Bill to provide for the acquisition by the Metropolitan District Commission of Hancock street in the city of Quincy from the Neponset Bridge to the Quincy Shore Reservation drive.

H. 1191, Bill to exempt veterans of the world war from payment of the excess poll tax.

H. 1370, Resolve establishing a special commission to investigate and report on the prevention of unemployment and to unemployment compensation.

WAYS AND MEANS, SENATE—Room 435, at 10:00.

H. 582, Bill to amend the law providing preferences to citizens in public work. S. 508, changed, Bill providing for the construction of certain bridges over the Charles River between the city of Boston and the town of Watertown and between the city of Boston and the city of Cambridge.

PRUDENTIAL TO PAY FURTHER DIVIDEND

An order of notice has been issued by the Supreme Court in the case of the petitions of Bank Commissioner Joseph C. Allen for permission to pay an additional dividend of 30 per cent to savings bank depositors and 162-3 per cent to commercial depositors of the closed Prudential Trust Company. The petitions were filed yesterday by John E. Hannigan, the liquidating agent for the closed bank. Notice is returnable Tuesday, March 28, at 9:30 a. m.

Judge Carroll, who heard the petitions, was of the opinion that notices should be sent out before such payments were made. Mr. Hannigan answered that savings department depositors were the only ones who could object, and he believed that they were anxious to have the dividends paid. He added that other judges who had passed on the payment of previous dividends had not required such notice.

PLYMOUTH WHARF HEARING SET Contemplated changes involving the removal of the public wharf, with the dredged area and channel of approach from Plymouth harbor proper to a point some distance northwest at or near the works of the Plymouth Cordage Company, will be outlined at a public hearing set for Wednesday by Lieut.-Col. Wilder. Willing of the United States engineering office in the customs house, to take place in the Plymouth High School, April 8, at 1 p. m. Both oral and written evidence will be accepted at the hearing.

STUDENTS OF 1847 TO ATTEND LEWISTON, Me., March 21 (Special).—The Bates College Commencement on June 21 according to an announcement of President C. D. Gray this morning, will bring back to the college for their fifty-fifth reunion three members of the first class graduated—the class of 1847. They are Dr. Arthur Given of Claremont, Fla., a Baptist clergyman and publisher; Dr. George S. Ricker of Wichita, Kan., treasurer of Fairmont College, and Dr. Frank E. Sleeper of Sabattus, Me., a prominent Mason of that State.

PRISON CONTROL IS MOOTED QUESTION

Joint Legislative Committee Must Choose Between Counties and State Administration

Sitting all day and late into the evening yesterday, the joint legislative committee on Ways and Means heard all phases of the issue raised on the relative merits of state and county control of penal institutions and now faces the task of deciding a question involving economy, efficiency of administration, prison reform and politics.

After members of the special legislative committee, which investigated county government of penal institutions and supporters of the commission's recommendations for state control by a commission of five had been heard, the county interests opened their case. They based their stand on a plea for substitution of a bill for county control drafted by Representative Edwin C. Norman and ordered printed by the House.

Opening the afternoon session in support of the State control plan, the Rev. William McNair of Cambridge declared that he has the highest respect for the county officials but no respect for the present system of control. He expressed surprise that discussion with members of the Legislature had revealed that many of them are ignorant of the merits of this major piece of legislation. The chairman of the committee, Senator Leonard F. Hardy, pointed out that the General Court has between 2000 and 3000 measures to consider and no bill involving the penal institution control issue has come before it.

Uniform Regulations Urged

Representative Frank L. Brier, house chairman of the special commission, was questioned by the committee. On the point of the ability of the members of the Commission of Corrections proposed, Mr. Brier asserted that it provides for a sheriff and county commission, both of them "experts," and includes the Commissioner of Correction, who naturally "knows something about the work to be done." He emphasized the need of uniform regulations and administration.

The Norman bill was then introduced as a substitute with a minority report by its author. It provides for county control by a board composed of a sheriff and county commissioner, a Superior Court justice, a woman experienced in dietetics and the Commissioner of Correction as an ex officio member. This has the approval of the county organizations, he said. Speaking in support of the substitute, Mr. Norman accused the special commission with being over-critical. He said that there is general satisfaction with the present administration in the counties, and that the law giving one man control over the State institutions is not, and never has been, popular. He added that the proposal of the majority of the commission to establish State control and give the State right to close prisons is revolutionary and unsound.

State Control Opposed

Mr. Norman denied that the opposition is based solely on the political consideration of officials. Representative people are opposed to state control, he said. The county officials are ready and eager to effect betterments in conditions, he asserted, adding that there are cases where improvements might well be made in state institutions.

Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction, speaking in the Norman bill, declared that it does not go far enough. He objected to its dividing responsibility between elected and appointed members. Some member should have direct supervision over the transfer of prisoners, he said, because many transfers cannot await a meeting of the entire board. Under the report of the commission, Mr. Bates pointed out, the State has control over the finances of the institutions but under the Norman bill there is no direct responsibility as to finances.

George Fred Williams, counsel for the county organizations, supported the Norman bill, and declared that the adoption of the state control measure would result in a "big" loss of county government. Several county officials were heard in opposition to the commission's scheme and in support of the Norman bill.

Concluding the hearing, Cornelius A. Parker, counsel for the Massachusetts Civic League, summed up the support of the state control plan. He asserted that the Norman measure was sprung as a surprise and doubted the propriety of the committee's considering it in connection with the first plan. He offered to meet with the committee on Ways and Means on the question of a bill which they would care to support but expressed doubt whether the county interests would also care to meet.

BOSTON CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN PREPARED

Proposals for winning permanent possession of the silver trophy cup, offered by the New England Clean-Up Committee to the city conducting the best campaign, were made at the annual meeting of the Boston committee at City Hall on Tuesday, heads of city departments and chairman of the 16 Boston districts being present. Officers for the year were elected as follows: Harry S. Upham of Roxbury, chairman; Miss Dorothy E. Gates of Roxbury, vice-chairman; George C. Morton of Roxbury, treasurer; and Joseph N. Baker of Jamaica Plain, publicity chairman. Mrs. John B. Hall was appointed head of the school children's committee, and Edward S. Roche of that of the Boy Scouts.

The silver cup, which was offered for competition for the first time last year, now reposes in the Mayor's office as a memorial to Boston's success last year. Three successive winners make it the permanent property of a contestant, and the Boston committee hopes to lead in the second leg of the race this year.

This committee is a permanent or-

ganization, formed in 1915, open, without membership dues, to any citizen interested in the work. Official cooperation is afforded by the City of Boston to the extent of removing free of charge any rubbish during the period from April 17 to May 20, which is accordingly selected for intensive effort to make Boston the New England "Spotless Town."

WIDE VACCINATION SCHEME IS OPPOSED

Friends of Medical Liberty in Connecticut Object to Blanket Order of Authorities

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21 (Special Correspondence)—Organized opposition to the attempts of public health officials in various Connecticut cities, particularly Danbury and Bethel, to make vaccination compulsory for the then entire population as the result of an alleged "epidemic" of smallpox is being pushed by friends of medical liberty. Branches of the Connecticut Medical Liberty League are being organized in several towns, and an educational campaign to disseminate knowledge of the true nature of vaccination is being vigorously pushed.

"There is one thing upon which doctors of all schools, psychologists and studious laymen are agreed: that fear has a detrimental effect upon the human body," said P. J. Ziglanski, vice-president of the Connecticut Medical Liberty League, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "As most conscientious objectors to vaccination fear it more than they do smallpox, it is not best for public health to force it on them. It is known by all and acknowledged by many that a person fearing disease will contract it quicker than one who has no fear; and while to such the virus of vaccination may be a safeguard, to the anti-vaccinationist it may have the opposite effect."

"Those who believe in vaccination may have the operation performed without molestation or even an objection raised. Why should not the 'anti' be given the same square deal? Surely no harm can come to the vaccinated, protected as they are, according to the theories of their doctors, and even though the unvaccinated person be liable to contract the disease he can only be a menace to other unvaccinated persons who are willing to take the chance."

According to Dr. Stanley Osborn of the State Health Department, smallpox cases came into Connecticut from the south, the boards of health in the cities to which they went ordering vaccination very generally. In Bethel, where a number of cases said to be smallpox were discovered, Dr. John T. Black, state commissioner of health, issued an edict ordering the entire public to be vaccinated with certain exceptions within 10 days. Up to the present time this order has not been complied with to any great extent by those objecting to the measure, it is said, in spite of attempts at coercion.

There was considerable doubt expressed by a large number of Bethel citizens that the cases reported were smallpox at all, but examining physicians asserted that, while the cases were very light, they considered them true smallpox. It has been pointed out by opponents of vaccination as a compulsory measure that very few practicing physicians in New England have ever seen a case of smallpox, and would not be able to recognize one if they saw it.

"If I could do exactly as I would like, I would not vaccinate," said Dr. Black. "I would go into Bethel with a dozen doctors of the best education and experience and would examine from house to house every person. We would then isolate incipient cases before they could spread contagion. I do not believe in its present economic state of mind the state government would consent to this."

SPECIALIZATION IN COLLEGE COURSES CALLED A FALLACY

Alumni Committee of Massachusetts Agricultural Urges Broader Training and Better English

AMHERST, March 21 (Special Correspondence)—"Specialization in undergraduate college courses is a fallacy, and specialization at the Massachusetts Agricultural College has proved a failure," H. J. Baker, 1911, declared in recommending changes in the course of study to the Massachusetts Agricultural College faculty in a general faculty meeting called by President Butterfield.

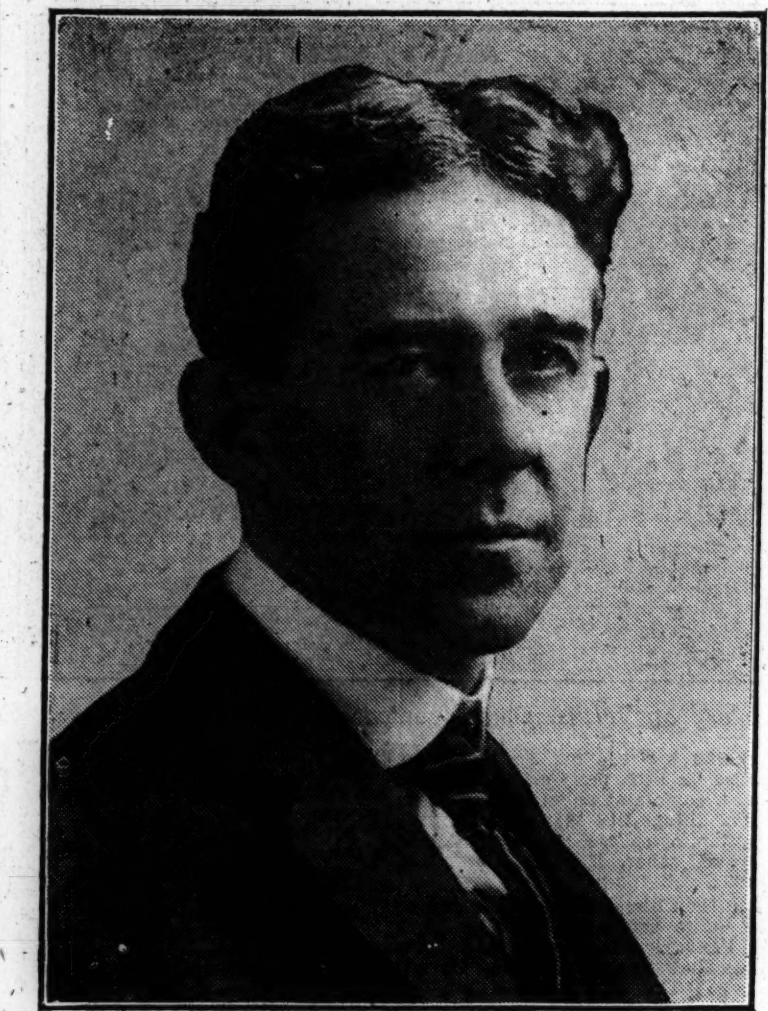
Mr. Baker, who is director of the Connecticut Agricultural College extension service, is chairman of an alumni committee that has been studying the course of study at the Massachusetts Agricultural College for more than a year. The president called a full faculty meeting to listen to Mr. Baker's report and recommendations, and declared in summoning the college staff for the meeting that "it has become increasingly evident to me that we must arrive at an early decision in regard to any needed changes in our course of study. We should have all possible suggestions from every source that is worth while."

The alumni report, upon which recommendations were based, found that too great elective freedom is given, that too great specialization is permitted and encouraged, that too many credit hours are required, making it necessary for the student to fill in with weak courses; that some practical departments have been allowed to expand to the point of weakness and duplication of effort, that graduates are too little prepared to talk and write their native tongue accurately and forcefully, that many practical and technical courses are not solidly founded, and that the men who have recently graduated after specializing in some practical and technical sub-

EMPLOYER LAUDS "AMERICAN PLAN"

R. V. Lynch Tells How Open Shop Was Established in San Francisco

What an organized public can accomplish for its self-protection when imposed upon by combinations of Labor and Capital or by Labor or Capital individually was told to the Master Builders Association last night at a dinner at Young's Hotel by Robert V. Lynch, vice-president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The point that Mr. Lynch sought to make and to illustrate by his descrip-



Robert V. Lynch, Vice-President of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Who Talks in Boston

tion of how San Francisco broke up its one-time building ring was that a determined public can always become the balance of power and dictate to both employers and employees when the public interest demands such action.

Frederick A. Wilson, president of the Master Builders Association, who presided at the dinner, indicated a feeling of sympathy toward a "third group" as a permanent possibility in industry.

"With both competition and the law of supply and demand throttled as they are today," said Mr. Wilson, "there is need of some substitute regulation to prevent profiteering and to see that the interests of Capital and Labor and the consumer are all served fairly, for the Master Builders believe that every business is a public service and should be conducted in the public interest."

Strike Broken

San Francisco in 1916, Mr. Lynch told his hearers, was in absolute control of a Labor and political group. Business was stifled. The building contractors, the unions and the city government were all in league, even the police, the police courts and the Mayor being in the combination. Finally the longshoremen struck for higher wages, in violation of an exist-

ing agreement, tying-up the port. This was the signal for the chamber of commerce to get into action. A committee was formed and a mass meeting was ordered. At that meeting \$1,000,000 was raised to defeat the ring, and \$100,000 was immediately available.

The committee called men and women to the support of the movement. Automobile trucks were obtained and the freight on the docks was handled. The strike was broken in two weeks.

Later the committee extended its activities, with the result that it established the open shop everywhere. This was not the primary object of the movement, but followed as a natural result, he said. Employers in San Francisco now deal with their men direct according to what they call "the American plan." In most shops union and non-union men are working side by side, each having made his



Robert V. Lynch, Vice-President of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Who Talks in Boston

own individual contract or agreement with his employer, the speaker said.

Strike Breakers Hired

It was in 1920 that the building trades situation was tackled. The employers reduced wages and the unions called for arbitration. When the award was made the unions struck. Considering the award fair, the citizens committee took control of the situation. It refused to deal with the unions and employed workmen wherever it could find them, housing them in a hotel it had bought for the purpose, and soon the strike was broken.

An amusing feature of the situation in San Francisco, Mr. Lynch said, was the "Pickets Union." When there was a strike the unions would hire pickets. Finally the pickets organized and, upon occasion, would themselves go on strike if not paid what they considered proper wages. The citizens had a law passed making picketing illegal.

"The province of our citizens committee," said Mr. Lynch, "is to see that both employers and employees adhere to the wage scales and other conditions laid down by the arbitrators for a term of one year."

AUTOMOBILE NOVICES TO STUDY MECHANICS

Many recent automobile purchasers have enrolled as students in the state division of university extension class in automobile operation and maintenance, to open tomorrow evening at the Massachusetts Normal Art School. Because of the large number the class will be divided into two sections, one meeting at 6 p. m. and a second at 8 p. m.

One of the aims will be safe driving, by giving instruction in the mechanics of the automobile, and by training the members to act intelligently in emergencies. A series of colored charts has been prepared to assist in a clear presentation of the subject. Arthur Ashworth, who conducted classes in this subject last year, again is instructor.

Membership is open to all residents of the State. Registration may be made at the meeting tomorrow.

UNION TO PROTEST DELAY FOR PERMIT

A Boston Central Labor Union committee was prepared to appear before the Overseers of the Poor at a hearing late today to protest action of the overseers in failing to grant a permit for a tag day in Boston to raise funds for striking mill workers of Manchester, N. H. The committee will report to the overseers that indignation was expressed at the meeting last night of the union over delay on the part of the board to act upon the request.

The Central Labor Union will conduct a membership campaign to unite the American Federation of Labor unions not already affiliated with the central union, to join, and also to bring back into the fold several bodies that previously were members.

COTTON "BUCKETING" ALLEGED NEW YORK, March 22 (Special)—Evidence in the John Doe inquiry into the alleged bucketing on the American Cotton Exchange will go to a grand jury tomorrow, when witnesses are expected to testify that 80 per cent of the transactions on which customers paid commissions were fictitious.

PAY BOOST DENIED BROOKLINE HEADS

Debate Four Hours on Subject—Budget Totals \$2,552,185—Park Board Criticized

Brookline's representative town meeting last night decided against salary increases for heads of departments and a number of other employees in the town hall. By a vote of 144 to 56 the minority report of the committee on appropriations was adopted. This report protested against the proposed increases as inadvisable at the present time, because of public sentiment in favor of economy, and because wages of the laborers employed by the town were recently reduced 25 cents a day.

Hatherly Foster, Jr., and other opponents of the proposed increases argued that although the town officials might deserve more pay because of faithful work done, the town's budget for the year ought not to be increased by nearly \$14,000. Renton Whidden, a Representative in the General Assembly, said that thousands of men were out of work and the town's employees, for whom the increases were proposed, should wait until times were better. They would wait rather than resign, he argued, and would give an efficient service in the coming year as in the last year.

Daniel F. Appel argued that the laborers, if any class of town employees, should have an increase. Charles H. Pearson, former state Senator, said that if any of the employees should quit they would be glad to be back in less than a week.

In favor of the majority report defending the increases, it was argued that although no town officers had asked for an increase, their work had more than doubled in the last few years and they should be paid for what they did. The town work, it was said, had reached a stage of great efficiency, and the increases would "do the right thing for the men who have done the right thing for the town." If they were engaged in private business they would be receiving a great deal more, speakers said, and in the engineering department the loss of several efficient men was feared unless increases of pay were made.

Almost four hours was consumed in the debate on salary increases. One exception to the meeting's decision was made, in the granting of an increase of \$2 a week to Miss Mary A. Harrington, secretary and stenographer to the chief of police. She has been getting \$17 a week and was virtually promised \$19 on taking the place. It was said. Some of the stenographers in the town offices are paid \$23 to \$25 a week. Miss Harrington has become very efficient, according to town officers.

Budget Totals \$2,552,185

The town's annual budget as passed amounts to \$2,552,185. The salary increases, which would have amounted to \$13,785, were recommended by the selectmen before being approved by a majority of the appropriations committee. Sentiment against the increases was strengthened by the candidacy for selectman, in the town election of March 7, of Joseph Hingsworth, one of the town's day laborers, who received 1268 votes. His appeal to the voters was based on his protest against reduction from \$4.50 to \$4.25 a day in the pay of the laborers.

Much debate was caused by a motion, made by Mrs. Margaret Robinson, to defer an appropriation of \$54,525 for maintenance of parks and playgrounds, until the park commissioners should start work on the Parsons playground. For several months there has been agitation in protest against the refusal of the park commissioners to spend an appropriation made a year ago for grassing this playground.

Thomas F. Barrett said there should be some assurance that an appropriation for park purposes would be spent. Mrs. Helen Parker Washington Whittington told of a meeting of women at which Desmond Fitzgerald,

chairman of the park commission, said he would not spend the money as authorized. Harold Williams Jr. expressed the opinion that the park commissioners ought to resign. Mr. Fitzgerald spoke in defense of his attitude.

Mr. Fitzgerald Explains The park commission, he said, would not spend the money on the playground because it would be wasted; it was impracticable to resurface the playground with loam and to grass it. He and his associate, Mr. Foster, he said, preferred to have the appropriation revert to the treasury as they could not assume responsibility for the proposed work. He asked that the question be put over to another town meeting, as to debate it would "take until midnight," but the meeting finally voted the full appropriation asked for the park commission's use.

There were three women in the meeting, which had 216 representative members, elected by voters in precincts. Miss Sybil Holmes, one of the members, spoke against the proposed salary increases, giving a comparison of salaries paid by the town and those paid in 69 other towns or small cities. Brookline's population, by the 1920 census, was 37,748. The budget, as passed, includes \$651,129 for schools, \$229,008 for general administration, \$61,349 for the public library, \$186,023 for water-works, \$128,871 for parks, playgrounds and trees, \$409,471 for highways, laying out and lights; \$751,351 for public safety and health, \$74,058 for interest on debt and temporary loans, and \$44,925 for support of poor and soldiers' relief.

SACCO-VANZETTI TRIAL CHALLENGED

Italian Deputy Urges Government to Demand Revision

(Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition)

ROME, March 21 (Special Cable)—The capital sentence imposed on Sacco and Vanzetti in Dedham, Massachusetts, which has already necessitated the guarding of the American Embassy and consulates in Italy, was the subject of an interpellation in Parliament last night when Signor Mucci, a Deputy, asked what steps the Government had taken to have the sentence, which "also in the opinion of a notable section of American opinion was not carried out with that impartiality which would have shown their innocence," annulled or modified.

Signor Mucci declared the very nature of the crimes proved that they were not committed by foreigners, and appealed to the Government to take immediate steps to have the sentences revised.

The Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs said the Italian Ambassador had done all possible, but the greater part of the American press showed irritation at the frequent demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti, which counteracted the efforts of the Italian Embassy. Nevertheless, it was hoped the American court would show generosity toward the accused.

Signor Mucci declared himself unsatisfied as the Italian Government should insist that the "policy of the United States today is entirely anti-Italian. Our workers are hardly admitted into the country and those there are subject to similar law suits, resulting frequently in deportation." The Undersecretary replied that the Foreign Minister had made a fresh protest.

Signor Mucci's attack only won the applause of the Extreme Left, the other parties considering the accusations unfair.

FRESHMEN TO DEBATE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass. (Special Correspondence)—The Tower-Sterling Education Bill, now pending in Congress, which provides for a department of education in the federal government and authorizes the appropriation of a fund to assist the states in improving their public schools, will be the subject of a debate by the members of the freshman class at Mt. Holyoke College this evening in the Chapin auditorium.

TECHNICAL SUPERVISION URGED OVER NATIONAL EXPANSION

Boston Architect Says Agency Is Needed to Coordinate Development of Resources

"The time has come when we ought to begin to think of the United States as a whole and not as a collection of States," said William Manning, chairman of the National Planning Commission, in a speech yesterday at the annual meeting of the progressive development of our great natural resources and to make the present city and regional planning more effective," said Warren H. Manning, Boston landscape artist, in an address on national planning to members of the Topiarium Club of the School of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University, in Robinson Hall yesterday afternoon.

Transportation, water power, soil classification, division of crop regions and industrial regions were important factors in national planning discussed. With the proper study given to these fundamental problems Mr. Manning said that one could forecast the future of such units with some degree of certainty.

National Roads Needed

He pointed out the great need for continental thoroughfares capable of carrying the ever-increasing volume of motor traffic. Recreational highways should be separate from the commercial trunk lines. These highways should be directed around cities and not through them, thereby avoiding the congestion of traffic in the center of urban districts. Stating that the tendency today is toward continuous cities, he insisted that we "need much greater thoroughfares than we have." He considered that a minimum width of 200 feet is necessary for transcontinental commercial ways.

Water-power resources of the United States should be studied from the standpoint of their efficient distribution to various industrial regions.

"Land should be classified definitely, so we would know what its best use is," Mr. Manning said. He pointed out that many acres are lying idle in the older eastern states, land that was abandoned for larger farms in the west. Now these eastern farms can be bought for much less than the western. As an example he said there were 75,000 acres of good agricultural land on Cape Cod, in the midst of a thriving farming section that has lain idle for many years. There is a project now to develop 14,000 acres of it. Out of Massachusetts' 5,000,000 acres, 1,000,000 could be worked with ordinary farming machinery. He declared that one of the state's greatest needs is to get a larger return from its lands.

Stabilize Conditions

By national planning the overpopulation of one section of the country, the decline of agriculture or the transfer of leadership in cotton manufacturing from New England to the south, could be foreseen and conditions equalized and stabilized.

Mr. Manning has been making a special study of national planning for some time and has some 20 maps and charts setting forth his ideas on this important subject. He has made a complete regional survey of the Birmingham (Alabama) industrial district and is at present working on a regional survey for the Tallahassee, Florida, region on the Gulf of Mexico. A number of the most important maps and charts by Mr. Manning will be on exhibition in the School of Landscape Architecture, Robinson Hall, Harvard University, till March 31; open to the public from 12 to 2 o'clock daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

BANKER IS CHARGED WITH FLOUTING LAW

Frank N. Nay, Appearing for Cosmopolitan Trust Company, Closes His Case

Flouting of the law, negligence of duty as fiduciaries and preposterously excessive loans, were among the charges made against Max Mitchell, formerly president of the closed Cosmopolitan Trust Company and 12 other one-time directors of the bank, by Frank N. Nay, who appeared for the bank, in his argument before the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday. Mr. Nay further charged that these things were done not only once but repeatedly. His argument closed the presentation to the court of the bill in equity of the trust company against its directors to recover \$5,000,000 losses, the bill and demurrers have been referred by Justice Braley to the full court on points of law. The case took two days, counsel for the 13 defendants having been heard on Monday.

Mr. Nay held that the interest of the public demanded that the bank commissioner have the power to act immediately in closing a bank, for, he said, when a bank fails "there is generally something rotten." As to the argument advanced against the bill, that the act of giving authority to the bank commissioner is unconstitutional and that the act of the commissioner is anarchistic, he declared that the same argument, combined with some personal abuse, had been advanced before the Legislature, last year, and this by a leading official of the Tremont Trust Company. The law, he said, had been in force 12 years, during which time banks have been closed under its provisions, but its constitutionality had never been questioned until the present time.

Seriousness of Situation

Mr. Nay began by declaring that he realized the seriousness of the situation, it concerned as the directors of the bank who are sued for \$5,000,000, but that he would place against that the position of hundreds of depositors, who trusted their money to the bank in perfect good faith. He told of the conditions surrounding some of the loans, to show that their character might have been understood from the beginning, and asserted that all the directors named in the bill of equity were in office or on the board at the time that most of the deposits of which complaint is made, were consummated.

"Directors of a bank are required to take oath to perform their duties faithfully and diligently," he said, "a thing which is not required of the directors of other than bank corporations. This shows that under the state law it was meant that each director should have more responsibility than the ordinary director of any other corporation."

Then Mr. Nay went on to explain certain ways in which the directors of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company had, he said, ignored the specifications of the law. They had repeatedly made new loans, he declared, when the reserves were below the amount required for new loans. He argued that when they did this, they were in effect taking the position of having insured those loans against loss to depositors.

Loans to Savings Department

The directors, he declared, had made loans to the savings department that had not been passed on by the investment board of that department. They had made loans from the commercial department to a single party, of more than the legal limit, which for that bank as capitalized was about \$40,000, whereas some of their loans to individuals or single concerns were more than 10 times that amount. They had, the speaker declared, ignored the law that forbids the loaning of over 5 per cent of savings departments assets, to any single borrower, and had made investments without examination or proper certification of conditions. And he declared they had done these things not once but repeatedly.

Answering some of the objections made by the defense in its arguments, Mr. Nay declared that the bill did specify particular losses, the names of the borrowers and their unreliability. And he asserted that the bank had the services of at least two reputable credit agencies, and that, therefore, the directors had ready access, without extra expense, to certain records concerning these borrowers.

Joint Suit Only Remedy

Answering an objection that the suits ought to be brought against each director individually, and not against all jointly, he contended that the joint suit was the only remedy possible at law, because of the complexity of the accounts of the bank and the varying relation of the directors to each transaction. For example, he said that while the defense has alleged that there were only 38 accounts or loans to be investigated, which was not an excessive number, as a matter of fact, there were 38 lines of credit. Accounts with the New England Lumber Company alone showed at least 200 different items of loans. He went from 1000 to 2000 different loans, with widely varying circumstances. The whole would make a volume of 2000 pages if examined.

Passing to the question of negligence, Mr. Nay cited instances to show that directors of a trust company were held to be acting in a fiduciary capacity. He said that the question whether they were bound to avoid "gross negligence" or "ordinary negligence" had not been passed on in Massachusetts, but he believed that precedent showed that they should be held even for ordinary negligence.

WORCESTER MAN APPOINTED

WORCESTER, March 21 (Special Correspondence)—Richard Southgate of 34 William Street, has been appointed by the Department of State charge d'affaires of the American legation in Guatemala. He entered the diplomatic service about four years ago. He has served as third secretary in the American Embassy at Rome, assistant to Secretary Hughes during the Limitation of Armaments Conference, and, in turn, third and second secretary in the diplomatic service.

WARNER SUIT CASE ARGUMENTS BEGIN

Bristol County Courthouse Is
Crowded as Counsel for Alvan
T. Fuller Starts Address

TAUNTON, Mass., March 22 (Special)—Public interest in the Warner-Fuller trial, before Judge Nelson P. Brown and a jury in the Superior Court, reached its highest stage today as evidenced by the large number of spectators and those who vainly sought admission. Fully 500 were in the courtroom when John W. Cummings, attorney for Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, began his closing argument, intended to convince the jury that Mr. Fuller was justified in what he said in attacking Joseph E. Warner's legal connection with Harold F. Hathaway during the political campaign of 1920 when the plaintiff and defendant were rival candidates for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. It is because of these attacks in campaign speeches that Mr. Warner is asking damages of \$100,000 in this suit.

Among the spectators were many women, who brought their luncheons and settled in their seats for the day; others of the women were notably the last to leave and the first to return at the mid-day recess of the court. Outside the courtroom was a waiting crowd from which occasionally one gained admittance. Politicians of high and low degrees were present. At the opening of the court High Sheriff Isaac E. Willette announced that no demonstration would be allowed; if one were attempted, he said, he would clear the courtroom. The interest of the spectators seems to be based upon the expectation of the intellectual enjoyment that a New England crowd finds in a contest between keen and able lawyers.

Mr. Cummings spoke throughout the forenoon; it is expected that John L. Hall, counsel for Mr. Warner, will occupy the afternoon, and Judge Brown's charge to the jury will not be made until tomorrow afternoon. In his address to the jury, Mr. Cummings laid stress on the significance of the meeting in Duff Hall, New Bedford, in the evening of Aug. 30, 1920, when Mr. Fuller made his now famous speech referring to "All Baba and the 40 thieves" and "a crooked game" in discussing Mr. Warner's legislative record and his alleged partnership with Mr. Hathaway. At this meeting, Mr. Cummings said, Mr. Fuller had made libelous statements. But much in the accusations then made by Mr. Fuller represented merely his personal opinion; on this point Mr. Cummings read much from the record and what was said at the New Bedford meeting.

Mr. Fuller had said on the witness stand that he based his charges on what he believed to be facts, Mr. Cummings went on to say, about the existence of a law partnership between Mr. Hathaway and Mr. Warner. What was the relation between the two men? A partnership need not be in writing; there were some reasonable proofs aside from a written agreement for a partnership. Mr. Hathaway and Mr. Warner had occupied the same office for years, they had prosecuted the same cases, their names had appeared together in directories, a sign "Hathaway & Warner" had been on the front of the building in which they had their office until after Mr. Fuller had had a photograph taken of it, when it disappeared. The sign was not absolutely presumed to be indicative of a partnership, and there was a division of receipts by Mr. Hathaway and Mr. Warner.

The burden of proof, Mr. Cummings admitted, was upon the defendant in the case to prove that what he said in his campaign speeches was true. If the charges then made about Mr. Warner were true, the defense was entitled to a verdict, if they were not true the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. This, he said, was a case into which malice did not enter. Two men were simply trying each to vindicate his honor. The defendant was under obligation to show that what he said could reasonably be established as true.

Mr. Cummings found "something mysterious and suspicious" in the relations between Mr. Hathaway and Mr. Warner, their office being apparently, he said, "as clean of records as if it had been swept by a whirlwind." A partnership was denied by Mr. Warner, but there had been evidence from Edward Carr that he made out a check for \$400 to "Hathaway & Warner" at Mr. Warner's request. One day Mr. Warner wrote a letter and the next day Mr. Hathaway another letter, on the same case, and only six cases of more than 900 that passed through the office were Mr. Warner's alone. Mr. Warner had testified that he kept a cash book, a docket record, no check book, pertaining to his personal law business.

It had been shown, Mr. Cummings asserted, that Mr. Warner introduced Mr. Hathaway to William F. Garcelon, who had employed Mr. Hathaway as attorney to appear before a legislative committee. Although Mr. Warner had testified that he was "stunned and shocked" when he read first of Mr. Fuller's charges, he had admitted that he had heard of them before; he had sat "dumb as a statue" when accused on the political platform by Mr. Fuller, at Salem. He had been given "a chance to meet Mr. Fuller face to face," for discussion of the matter, "but he flinched," Mr. Cummings said.

DR. F. FISCHERAUER AUSTRIAN CONSUL

In a communication received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Dr. Friedrich Fischerauer gives notice that he has been designated by the Government of the Republic of Austria to serve as Consul-General with headquarters in New York.

He writes that his consular jurisdiction includes the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and that the President of the United States has recognized him by extending to him an executive granting him the powers and privileges allowed to consuls-general by the laws of nations and the laws of the United States.

DEFEAT OF 48-HOUR MEASURE PREDICTED

Rhode Island Labor Leaders See
No Hope for Bill in Senate Even
If It Got Out of Committee

PROVIDENCE, March 21 (Special Correspondence)—The "invisible government" of Rhode Island has so much at stake in "protecting industry from a 48-hour labor week law," that even the Labor leaders tonight declare it is not a prediction to say that the Senate will not pass the House bill known as the Lavender act. They assert that the House got "out of line" when it passed the bill, but that the Senate, if it calls it out of the Judiciary Committee, will defeat it.

So, it is safe to say, the 48-hour issue of the big textile strike will probably not be settled, except by a prolongation of the struggle between 15,000 textile strikers and the mill-owners. This assumption precludes the chance of arbitrating the wage question, and it is forecast that the State Board of Mediation and Conciliation will find the situation impendable when it meets again on Thursday.

The "Invisible Government" and the "Big Six" are synonyms for the Republican machine. The most vital interest to this organization is that the strike now menaces its existence. The organization depends largely on the monetary support the mill men of Rhode Island give it. With the mill men on the defensive in a struggle nearing three months' duration it is, of course, very natural to suppose that it will muster all its resources, among which, it is pointed out, is the Republican machine. Without campaign contributions the Republicans would lose their grip on the state, which would be disastrous to the mill owners. It is admitted the view of leaders on both sides as well as labor leaders in the General Assembly.

Contributing toward the support of the "invisible government" in the test of strength is the apparently sincere belief of several senators that with the present industrial depression it would not be wise at this time to heed the demands of "strike hysteria" favoring a 48-hour law. Their stand, ostensibly a Republican argument, is that in many of the mills in the state where the matter of a length of a work-week has been submitted to a vote of the employees they were in favor of a long week, the 48 hours. Because the piecemen workers were in the majority in the mills where the vote was taken, is the explanation of this offered by the Labor leaders.

The consistency of the Senate in Rhode Island figures in the situation. Unlike the House the Senate is not bound by labor constituencies and does not reflect the view of the workers. The state is not divided into Senatorial districts as are other states, and instead of each Senator representing approximately the same number of voters, each Senator represents a city or town. For instance, the City of Providence with 237,595 in population has but one Senator as does the town of West Warwick with 15,461 in population. Providence has a big Labor vote; West Warwick has not.

The remedy is obviously with the voters in breaking up the majority in the House of Representatives. There is no prospect of breaking the hold of the machine on the Senate as to pave the way for it the Senate itself would be required, in effect, to vote its present personnel out of office by permitting legislation toward a redistricting of its constituency.

All of the elements entering into political muddling of the strike situation here are impossible of enumeration. It is conceded that the attempts at arbitration by the State Board of Mediation and Conciliation have kept "interest alive" in the strike to the wage-earner not directly affected by it.

This board was appointed by the State Department of Labor, with the advice and consent of the Governor. Its members have been from the beginning without question sincere. The board found three weeks ago that there was probability of its finding a means of settlement. Then after an appeal by the Episcopal clergy of the State to each side to assume a friendly attitude toward arbitration, the board took up consideration of possible means again.

Now, it is asserted by persons familiar with the progress of the board's work, that the mill-men could have no hope to win if they entered into a discussion of the merits of the pay cut and increase of hours with the board. Since mill-owners in other parts of the England have come to the aid of the Rhode Island mill-owners by announcing cuts in pay and inviting strikes it is evident that hope of settlement by arbitration has been rejected by the Rhode Island manufacturers. This strengthens the belief here that the mill men will reject overtures toward arbitration once the proposed compromise offers from the unions are submitted. If the agitation in favor of arbitration is disposed of and sentiment is allowed to lag, unbiased students of the situation say, the mill men may count on a reaction in public opinion less unfavorable toward them than now. In the same circles, it is further argued, that the employer's propaganda which has been a visibly painful effect now, will have some chance to win public support.

The fact that the representatives of the manufacturers have not sat with the mediation board in its two last sessions is taken to indicate that the employers will have nothing to do with arbitration, although other agencies and reasonable ones are given for the absence of the two manufacturers.

All in all, to the men who have watched the strike developments closely the suggestion is not to be denied credence that the mill-owners have prepared for a prolongation of the struggle with the expectation of bringing the strikers to terms; that relief to the strikers through legislative channels has been cut off.

NEW PATROLMEN SWORN IN

Twenty-four new patrolmen were sworn in and assigned to stations in the Boston Police Department yesterday. The appointments were made to fill existing vacancies.

TEXTILE WORKERS TO VOTE ON STRIKE

With Lawrence Council Unalterably Opposed to Wage Cut
Unions Will Decide

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 22—The Lawrence textile council, representing union employees of five crafts, was sounding out its strength today, preparatory to meetings of its affiliated locals, at which the question of strikes in protest against the 20 per cent wage cut announced yesterday at five mills will be voted upon. The council last night announced its unalterable opposition to any wage reduction or increase in hours.

The mills announcing wage reductions, Pacific, Everett, Acadia, Katama and Monomac, employ approximately 10,000 operatives, but union leaders said they could make no estimate as to the number that are organized.

The Arlington Mills, makers of worsted and cotton goods, will shut down Monday due to "unsatisfactory business conditions." They employ 7500.

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the Textile Workers of America, who is in Rhode Island, today had under consideration the report of Thomas Regan of Lowell, an organizer, whom he sent here yesterday to investigate reports of the wage cut. Plans for another session of the Textile Council on Friday night were being made today.

The Pacific mills made a more detailed explanation of its attitude in a monthly issue of a bulletin published by its service department.

"Although the cost of living has not decreased by the same per cent as wages," the bulletin said, "yet the wages we will now pay are from 60 percent to 80 per cent above 1914, while the cost of living is about 58 per cent above 1914. We sincerely feel that this reduction in wages will in the long run enable us to provide more work and therefore greater earnings for the workers. It comes right down to the question whether we shall either pay the reduced wage or else try to maintain the present wage schedule but with greatly decreased working hours."

Mill Owners' Statements.

Are Answered by Operatives

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 22 (Special)—The revision of wage and working schedules in local mills and the reasons given by owners for this revision are declared to be a contradiction of facts in a statement published this morning and sponsored by James Starr, vice-president of the United Textile Workers. The statement, one of a series, was prepared by a Boston statistical organization.

Through figures said to be taken from employers' publications, the basic difference in wages between northern and southern mills in June, 1921, is shown to be 36 cents in favor of the north. This figure answers the allegations that southern wages are responsible for the cut, according to the union leaders, who claim that such a statement is "not a reason, but an excuse."

Further statements will go into the question in other towns of the State, including Dover, Somersworth and Nashua. At Dover yesterday federal conciliators held a meeting with strikers leaders and were told that the strikers will not make any effort to settle the present trouble until certain concessions are made by the mill officials of that city.

Organization to Leave

Workers Free to Act

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22—Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, announced today that his organization would leave with the employees themselves the question of whether or not there should be strikes in the mills at Lawrence which have announced wage cuts.

A mass meeting of the workers at the mills affected will be held tomorrow night, Mr. McMahon said, and at that time Organizer John J. Dean of the United Textile Workers will deliver to them a message from President McMahon to the effect that if they wish to strike against the wage cut, the resources of the organization will be put behind them.

Organizer Thomas J. Regan, who has been stationed in this city in connection with the strike in Rhode Island, will go to Lawrence tomorrow, Mr. McMahon said. He announced that Francis J. Gorman of Providence had been appointed a special organizer and would go to Lawrence at once to look after the organization's affairs there.

Organizer Thomas J. Regan, who went to Lawrence yesterday at Mr. McMahon's request, reported to the latter this morning by telephone, and gave him an outline of the situation there. Mr. McMahon would not give out the details of the report. He said that Mr. Regan would leave Lawrence at once to go to Ware, Mass., where another strike is in progress.

George H. Webb, chairman of the State Board of Labor, which appointed the board of mediation and conciliation that has been trying vainly for several weeks to settle the textile strike in Rhode Island, said today that he believed the latter body should recess tomorrow until such time as its service is sought by both sides to the controversy to assist in adjusting the questions at issue.

Active Spindles Decrease

WASHINGTON, March 22—The New England textile strike was reflected

in the monthly report made public today by the Census Bureau on the activity of the cotton spinning industry, which showed a decrease of more than 800,000 active spindles for the month of February as compared with January. Active spindle hours for February were 7,119,576,600, as compared with 7,329,358,136, a decrease of more than 800,000,000. The figures made public today were based on an activity of 23-2-3 days, while the figures for January were based on an activity of 25½ days.

POPULAR ELECTION OF JUDGES REJECTED

House Votes, 132 to 24, Against
Change in Tradition of
142 Years

Debate on the question of the popular election of judges occupied the major portion of the session of the House yesterday, discussion being opened by Representative Mellen of Boston in support of his order for a joint convention of the House and Senate to consider a constitutional amendment for an elective judiciary. The subject of an adverse report of two committees already, the House refused to approve the measure by a vote of 24 for and 132 against.

On the merits of popular election, Mr. Mellen said that Massachusetts is the only state where judges are appointed for life by the governor. In 38 states the judiciary is elected by the people, he said, and in the others election is by the Legislature or appointments are made for limited terms.

In charge of the adverse report, Representative Hull of Leominster went into the issue at length. He asked whether Massachusetts is to declare that 142 years of experience with an appointive judiciary is a failure; whether the Commonwealth is ready to intrust the selection of those who sit on the benches in the high courts of the state to the voters.

"It is essential to the preservation of liberty that there be an impartial interpretation of the law and administration of justice," Mr. Hull declared for the present system. "It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. Will party nominations, will party affiliations, will party designations upon the ballot, will indebtedness to political parties and obligations to political party leaders tend to an impartial interpretation of the laws and to the impartial administration of justice?"

Mr. Hull discussed the results of a system of elective judiciary in other states. He pointed to the preeminence of decisions of Massachusetts courts. He cited the names of men of the Commonwealth who have enriched the judicial records of the nation. The matter was threshed out and disposed of at the constitutional convention, he declared.

In reply, Mr. Mellen declared that the constitutional convention had voted only 98 to 96 against popular election. He asserted that the same people who elect the Legislature should choose the judges.

Mr. Wall of Worcester said that election of judges would inject political necessities and result in an inferior judiciary. Mr. Webster of Boxford declared that the Legislature on the bench cannot make promises that candidates to the General Court can make and they should not be confronted with the problem of making them. He said he would endorse limitation but not popular election.

Several other members were heard as they made the measure and amendments were quoted in condemnation of an elective judiciary system. A rising vote gave 24 yeas and 132 nays and the House refused a roll call.

The Committee on Education reported in favor of a bill to allow the Boston School Committee to grant degrees of bachelor of education and bachelor of science to graduates of the Boston Normal School and a bill to give the State Department of Education authority to grant the degree of bachelor of education to state normal school graduates.

SCHEME TO SUPERVISE FINANCES IN EUROPE

PARIS, March 21 (Special Cable)—There is revealed by Temps an extraordinary proposal which has been secretly prepared for submission to the Genoa conference. It consists in demanding as a preliminary to the reconstruction of Central Europe the installation of controlling financial offices in the western powers.

Poland, Rumania, Yugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia and other countries in which the powers may become interested. While it is true that the finances of certain Central European states are mismanaged, it is felt impossible to create a special category of supervised states in Europe.

The Allies did not supervise German finances, with the result that capital has been smuggled out of the country. They cannot institute this régime for friends in the war. Thus the scheme is vigorously denounced and as the intention was to keep it secret, its revelation probably means its abandonment.

FASCISTI ATTACK CROWD IN PIACENZA

ROME, March 21 (By The Associated Press)—Two persons were killed and more than a score, including Mayor Ransini of Piacenza, were wounded when a group of Fascist attacked a large crowd in the public square of that city, according to advices received in Rome today. The police, accompanied by the Mayor, intervened in the attack, whereupon the Fascisti assaulted the executive with clubs and dealt several heavy blows at him. The royal guards finally arrived and chased the Fascisti.

Sanguinary encounters between Fascisti and Communists also were reported in Bologna, where one Communist was killed, and in several other provincial centers.

FARMERS' PARTY BECOMES POWER IN CANADIAN POLITICS

Starting in 1901, It Has Assumed Large Proportions and
Is Today a Powerful Political Factor
in the Country

(Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition)
OTTAWA, March 20 (Special)—The numerical strength of the Progressive Party in the Canadian House of Commons and the fact that without its support it is doubtful whether the Liberals could long maintain office has forced it very early in the proceedings into the political limelight, and a short account of its genesis will be of interest at the present moment.

In the spring of 1919 T. A. Crerar resigned his portfolio of agriculture in the Union government of Sir Robert Borden, and crossed the floor of the

state as compared with the emphasis of the federal idea in Canada militates against that degree of cooperation and coordination which exists in the grain growers' organization in Canada. To appreciate the difference a brief history of the rise of the Agrarian movement in Canada is of interest.

There are three stages in the growth of the movement. The foundation work was laid as far back as 1901, when the farmers were fighting the railroads for loading platforms and other direct marketing machinery. It



T. A. Crerar, Leader of the Progressive Party in Canada

House. He did not, however, join the official Liberal Opposition but, with a small group of other dissidents from the Union took his place in a row of benches which later came to be known as "No Man's Land." Gradually this small coterie of independent-minded men came to be known as the National Progressive, came to the House in the persons of T. W. Caldwell, who in the by-election in Victoria, N. B., captured a Unionist seat, by J. W. Kennedy, who performed a similar feat in Glangary, Ont., and by O. R. Gould, who captured Assiniboia in Saskatchewan from the government forces. Finally, when the last session of the late Parliament ended, the small group had grown in the House to 15, recruited partly by election, and partly by apostasy from the Union government.

Has Sixty-Six Seats

The first session of the fourteenth Parliament finds the Progressives occupying 66 seats in a House of 235, with one man, J. G. Turner, espousing his cause in the Senate. While Arthur Meighen, heading the rechristened Liberal-Conservative, is official leader of the Opposition, Mr. Crerar heads a group which is 16 in excess of that captained by Mr. Meighen.

Concerning the growth of the movement, however, the above tells only half of the story. Within a very brief period the Farmers' Party has captured the provincial governments of Ontario, and Alberta. The Manitoba Liberal Government, under T. C. Norrie, has been defeated, and at the pending election the farmers and Labor men bid fair to sweep the Province, while nobody doubts that in the event of an early election in Saskatchewan there would be a similar result.

The chief strength of the new party lies in the Prairie provinces and in Ontario. The British Columbia farmer is a Protectionist; the Progressive Party is opposed to protection. Quebec has not taken kindly to new movements, and the Progressive organization created at the last general election for political purposes failed to elect a man and has since dispersed.

The maritime provinces take their party politics very seriously, and are slow to change allegiance. Whether the movement spreads further in the federal field depends very much upon the character of government, and the nature of legislation which the King Liberal Government gives to the country. If Mackenzie King, the Premier, carries out his policies as laid down in the Liberal platform of 1919, absorption into a rejuvenated Liberal party may be the ultimate fate of the Progressives. For some time to come, however, the party must be reckoned with as a formidable entity both in the federal and provincial fields.

Commercial Organizations
At the base of and behind the Progressive political party are the commercial organizations which differ very materially in strength and general coordination with those behind the farmer's bid in the United States.

The latter, for instance, has no organization which compares with the Canadian Council of Agriculture in the federal or national sense, the nearest approach to the Canadian body being the Farm Bureau Federation with headquarters in Chicago; there is also, of course, the National Board of Farm organization with headquarters at Washington. The sovereignty of

the state as compared with the emphasis of the federal idea in Canada militates against that degree of cooperation and coordination which exists in the grain growers' organization in Canada. To appreciate the difference a brief history of the rise of the Agrarian movement in Canada is of interest.

BUDGET IS DISAPPROVED

WORCESTER, March 21 (Special Correspondence)—The joint standing committee on finance of the city council has refused to approve Mayor Sullivan's revised budget, on the ground that he has not made suitable provisions for many of the municipal departments. The budget probably will be submitted again to the mayor for revision, although the committee voted to send it along to the City Council for action at its next meeting.

HUGE RESERVOIR PLAN DISCUSSED

Committee Told That Enormous
Increase in Water Consump-
tion Makes It Necessary

By 1935 at least a mammoth reservoir should be established in the western part of Massachusetts to supply water to Worcester and the Metropolitan district, the Legislative Committee on Water Supply was told today by members of the joint board of the Metropolitan District Commission and the State Department of Public Health which investigated the proposition. The plan devised by the board would make use of the water resources of the Ware and Swift rivers, storing them in reservoirs to be built at three towns and several miles of railroad and highways now are. The estimated cost would be \$60,000,000.

Enormous increase in the per capita consumption of water in Worcester and the Metropolitan district makes consideration of action essential, the committee was told. While the construction of the proposed reservoir is not felt to be an immediate need, the committee was advised that the building of a tunnel from the Ware River to the Wachusett Reservoir should be acted upon.

Speaking as chairman of the joint board, Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, commissioner of public health, described the increasing demand for water and the supply through growth and population. He said that the establishment of the Wachusett Reservoir had been estimated as caring for the demanded supply for 25 years. This time limit is up and conditions are the same as they were when the reservoir became necessary. Furthermore, he declared, the same per capita capacity is used within the next few years as now, Worcester and the Metropolitan district will be without water.

Study of Situation

In its study of the situation, Dr. Kelley said, the board considered even such sources of supply as Lake Sebago in Maine and Lake Winnepesaukee in New Hampshire. Outside the boundaries of the Commonwealth there is no future supply than the Ware and Swift rivers. The board, he said, in the majority feels that the needs of the Metropolitan are fully as important and pressing as the needs of Worcester.

X. H. Goodnough, engineer of the board, described the growth of the Metropolitan district. He pointed out that the consumption has increased from 65,000,000 gallons per day 27 years ago to 127,000,000 gallons per day during 1920. The consumption has varied between 105,000,000 gallons to 128,000,000 between 1906 and 1920. Factories closing down during periods of business depression, bring a decreased consumption, he said, but increased population in the Metropolitan District is adding to the demand.

Construction of Tunnel

Any great increase in the district will mean using the South Sudbury and Cochituate supplies now regarded as reserves, to be used only occasionally as emergencies require, Mr. Goodnough said. All the water is at present running to waste in these regions, he stated, and to use the supply it must be filtered and then the supply will last about six years. It will cost about \$2,000,000 to filter these waters, he stated, and in his opinion the money could be used to greater benefit in the proposed enlarged reservoir.

He said the proposed new reservoir would cover 39 square miles and would have a capacity of 410,000,000 gallons. The water would be pumped out of buildings in sections of the towns of Enfield, Greenwich and Prescott, he stated and would deprive about 2000 persons of their homes. About the same number of persons were deprived of their homes in the establishment of Wachusett, yet the reservoir is much smaller in area.

BETA TAU TO HAVE NEW HOME AT TUFTS

Beta Tau Fraternity of Tufts College, having outgrown its present home on Fairmount Street, Medford Hills, has purchased the Sheridan estate, 151 College Avenue, West Somerville, facing the Tufts College Oval, and will occupy these quarters on May 1. Arthur H. Sheridan, retired, is the former owner and occupant of the property which will give the Beta Tau Fraternity one of the finest and most commodious fraternity houses at the college.

Beta Tau, which is a local fraternity, has grown rapidly since its organization in December, 1919. The new house is a large, square, three-story building and contains 12 rooms. Officers of the fraternity are: J. M. Sailing '22, New York City, president; F. T. Lewis '22, Hyde Park, marshal; K. H. Casson '22, East Boston, secretary; R. S. Hodd '22, Danvers, treasurer, and H. H. Coyle '22, Somerville, corresponding secretary.

DARTMOUTH CLUB MEETS

Harry Richmond Wellman, professor of marketing at the Ames Tuck School of Business Administration and Finance at Dartmouth College, spoke on "Dartmouth of Today and in the Future" at the monthly luncheon of the Dartmouth Club of Boston, held at the Boston City Club at noon today. Professor Wellman, who is considered by the undergraduates, as one of the most popular men on the faculty, was formerly vice-president of the Walter M. Lowney Company of this city.

COMPULSORY BILL ADVOCATED

Compulsory service in the army or navy for at least one year by every young man, was advocated yesterday by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the first corps area, speaking to the Boston League of Women Voters at Unity House. The Army and Navy should be schools of citizenship, he said. "Five things could be taught. They are a sound body, a sound mind, the dignity of labor, self-control and the other fellow's point of view."

ed on the ground that the present system is satisfactory and that efficiency in the inspection of boilers would be impaired by divided responsibility.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FOREIGN TRADE
CONFERENCE IN
PHILADELPHIAMethods of Increasing America's
Commerce to Be Discussed
by Experts, May 10-12

PHILADELPHIA, March 22—Ways of developing foreign markets for American goods, setting aside industrial plants to work, and idle ships in motion, thus ending unemployment and business stagnation in the United States, are the concrete problems to be discussed at the ninth annual Foreign Trade Conference in Philadelphia, May 10, 11 and 12, when leading business men of this country will hold a conference.

The Federal Government will be represented through the Department of Commerce. Whether Secretary Hoover will be present is uncertain, but the department will have a large number of its executives and members of its staff. Many of these will come direct from their posts abroad, and thus will be able to give up-to-the-minute and first-hand information on foreign trade matters.

Governors of a large number of states, recognizing the important effect the convention is certain to have upon the industry and commerce of their communities, will be present or represented. Gov. W. C. Sprunt of Pennsylvania will be one of the speakers at the banquet, which closes the convention.

Experts Will Speak
Every delegate will have the benefit of personal advice on his own problems, from more than 100 foreign trade advisers who will be present. This has been one of the most important features of previous national foreign trade conventions. This service is free and given by practical men with long experience in every angle of foreign trade.

Presentation of practical subjects by practical men is a feature of this convention, which will appeal to every one. Between 4000 and 5000 delegates, representing the industrial, agricultural, commercial, financial and shipping interests of the Nation, are expected. They will not listen to long essays with rounded periods, but to plain talks by men of achievement on how to bring prosperity back to the United States.

"Financing and Expanding Foreign Trade" is the basic theme of the convention. "Greater Prosperity Through Greater Foreign Trade" is the slogan, sounded by James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation in his call for the convention. The big problem before the convention is how to sell abroad the estimated 20 per cent surplus of American production over domestic consumption. It is pointed out that the sale of this 20 per cent surplus is the difference between prosperity for the American farmer, manufacturer, shipper and worker, and business stagnation and unemployment.

As one of the practical means of financing foreign trade, insistence will be made on the incorporation in all foreign loans hereafter negotiated in this country of an absolute condition, that all or a large part of the proceeds, thus aiding American production and selling, or minimizing idleness of plants, ships and workers.

Financial Topics
Another method of providing means to finance foreign trade that will be stressed, is the employment of the huge gold surplus accumulated in the United States as a result of the World War. This will be discussed under the title of "A Practical Method of Putting Our Surplus Gold to Work in Financing Foreign Trade." The direct importance of this policy to general farm products, cotton, manufactures, and the foreign trade of the nation will be pointed out.

One of the general sessions will be devoted to taxation and currency questions. "The Effect of High Taxation on the Exchanges," "The Factor of Depreciated Currency in Competition," and "Why We Must Have Foreign Trade" are the subjects.

Shipping matters will be taken up at another general session under the heads of "The Merchant Marine," "Inland Waterways as Developers of Trade," "Shipbuilding Prospects," and "Factors in Rate Fixing in Marine Insurance."

A Foreign Trade Policy for Americans, by President Farrell; "Meeting Preferential Tariffs," and "Factors That Will Help Export Situations" are scheduled for another general session.

Topics covering every phase and angle of foreign trade from the viewpoint of the manufacturer, the shipper, the banker, and the exporter and importer, will be taken up at the group sessions.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

(Quoted by Curtis & Sanger.)

Company	Maturity	Bid	Ask	Yield
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '22	100 1/2	101 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '23	99 1/2	100 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '24	98 1/2	99 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '25	97 1/2	98 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '26	96 1/2	97 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '27	95 1/2	96 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '28	94 1/2	95 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '29	93 1/2	94 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '30	92 1/2	93 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '31	91 1/2	92 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '32	90 1/2	91 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '33	89 1/2	90 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '34	88 1/2	89 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '35	87 1/2	88 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '36	86 1/2	87 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '37	85 1/2	86 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '38	84 1/2	85 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '39	83 1/2	84 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '40	82 1/2	83 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '41	81 1/2	82 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '42	80 1/2	81 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '43	79 1/2	80 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '44	78 1/2	79 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '45	77 1/2	78 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '46	76 1/2	77 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '47	75 1/2	76 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '48	74 1/2	75 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '49	73 1/2	74 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '50	72 1/2	73 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '51	71 1/2	72 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '52	70 1/2	71 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '53	69 1/2	70 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '54	68 1/2	69 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '55	67 1/2	68 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '56	66 1/2	67 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '57	65 1/2	66 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '58	64 1/2	65 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '59	63 1/2	64 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '60	62 1/2	63 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '61	61 1/2	62 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '62	60 1/2	61 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '63	59 1/2	60 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '64	58 1/2	59 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '65	57 1/2	58 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '66	56 1/2	57 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '67	55 1/2	56 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '68	54 1/2	55 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '69	53 1/2	54 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '70	52 1/2	53 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '71	51 1/2	52 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '72	50 1/2	51 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '73	49 1/2	50 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '74	48 1/2	49 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '75	47 1/2	48 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '76	46 1/2	47 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '77	45 1/2	46 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '78	44 1/2	45 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '79	43 1/2	44 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '80	42 1/2	43 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '81	41 1/2	42 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '82	40 1/2	41 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '83	39 1/2	40 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '84	38 1/2	39 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '85	37 1/2	38 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '86	36 1/2	37 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '87	35 1/2	36 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '88	34 1/2	35 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '89	33 1/2	34 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '90	32 1/2	33 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '91	31 1/2	32 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '92	30 1/2	31 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '93	29 1/2	30 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '94	28 1/2	29 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '95	27 1/2	28 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '96	26 1/2	27 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '97	25 1/2	26 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '98	24 1/2	25 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '99	23 1/2	24 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '00	22 1/2	23 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '01	21 1/2	22 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '02	20 1/2	21 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '03	19 1/2	20 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '04	18 1/2	19 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '05	17 1/2	18 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '06	16 1/2	17 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '07	15 1/2	16 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '08	14 1/2	15 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '09	13 1/2	14 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '10	12 1/2	13 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '11	11 1/2	12 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '12	10 1/2	11 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '13	9 1/2	10 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '14	8 1/2	9 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '15	7 1/2	8 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '16	6 1/2	7 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '17	5 1/2	6 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '18	4 1/2	5 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '19	3 1/2	4 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '20	2 1/2	3 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '21	1 1/2	2 1/4	5.50
Am. Thrift	Jan. 1, '22	1/2	1 1/4	5.50

FRISCO RAILROAD
CUTS EXPENSEImproved Beginning for, 1922
Made as Regards Transportation Charges

As far as transportation expenses are concerned, the St. Louis & San Francisco road made a better start this year than last. In January the system took 40.4 per cent of the gross earnings for the transportation charge-off, compared with 42.6 per cent in the first month of 1921.

The January ratio was well above the December figure, however, due to the fact that gross was \$621,000 lower in January, while transportation expenses were \$148,000 higher than in December. In the last month of 1921 the road spent 34.2 per cent of gross for transportation expenses, the November ratio was 35.7 per cent of gross and in October 33.4 per cent of gross went to transportation.

In common with larger carriers, the road's gross was well under the figure reported in the corresponding month last year. All January revenues this year totaled \$5,891,000, a decrease of \$1,154,000 from the January figure last year. Transportation expenses in the first month of the current year amounted to \$2,378,000, compared with \$3,003,000 spent in January a year ago.

The road should be able this year to bring the ratio of gross spent for transportation to the lowest level since 1917, at least, and possibly since 1915. Last year transportation took 38.1 per cent of all revenues, compared with 44.4 per cent spent in 1920, 38.5 per cent in 1919, 38.7 per cent in 1918, 34.4 per cent in 1917 and 31.4 per cent in 1916.

January gross revenues were the lowest since the business depression began, and with the exception of December, when transportation was lower than in January, the actual expenditure for transportation in the first month of the current year was lower than in any other month in more than two years. It is doubtful if St. Louis and San Francisco will be able to cut the transportation charge-off to the level of 1917, even if gross revenues decline, as most roads are operating at the moment more economically and efficiently than they were at this time a year ago.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The United States Mint holds \$3,000,000,000 in gold, one-third of the world's total.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has advanced the price of fuel oil at the refinery from \$1.05 to \$1.10 a barrel.

Secretary Mellon of the United States Treasury Department recommends the exporting of gold to countries needing it to stabilize currencies.

The United States Senate Finance Committee has approved the sugar rates in the Fordney tariff bill on a basis of \$1.60 a hundred pounds for Cuban raws.

The Washburn-Crosby Company is said to have purchased the Star & Crescent Milling Company of Chicago, the latter having a capacity of 4000 barrels of flour daily.

Structural steel contracts placed in February totaled 18,700 tons, or 43 1/2 per cent of capacity of bridge and structural shops of the country. This is an increase over January of 6690 tons.

The Daily News Record estimates the lost production of cotton goods due to the New England strike at 58,280,073 yards, which is increasing at the rate of 7,453,288 yards daily.

Stockholders of the Union Oil Company of California voted a dividend of 25 cents on 500,000 shares, have ratified the plan to form a holding company by which properties of the corporation will be held under American control.

The General Electric Company is to settle with the Shipping Board, in connection with turbine contracts, by paying \$2,013,569, representing the excess of government progress payments over the company's claims resulting from cancellations, compared with 31 per cent in February and 28 per cent in January. The net circulation declined 7,553,338 in the last month to 325,115,633. The shrinkage in call loans is accompanied in some bank reports by the marking down of reserves.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is to consider a rate decision April 1, either granting no further reduction in rates and fares while roads are still in their present financial condition, or granting a general reduction on all commodities, or the assumption that business will thus be stimulated, or a reduction on selected commodities, such as coal, steel and iron.

Public Utility Earnings

HUDSON & MANHATTAN RAILROAD COMPANY

	1922	1921
Gross revenue	\$482,729	\$514,458
Operating expenses	431,663	489,056
Charges	209,417	235,985
Balance	46,709	110,593
From Jan. 1	\$1,304,794	\$1,890,805
Gross revenue	899,444	1,096,113
Operating expenses	878,690	1,073,465
Charges	122,659	21,229

*Includes full interest on cumulative adjustment income bonds amounting to \$137,825 per month.
*Deficit.

COMMODITY PRICES

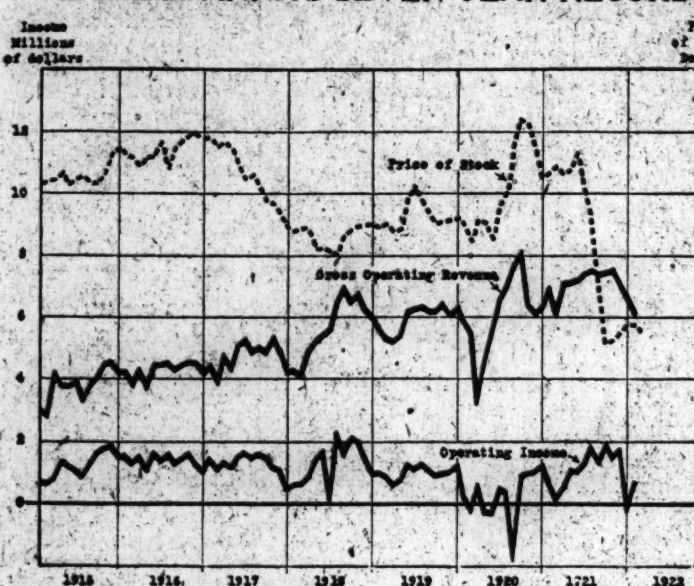
NEW YORK, March 22 (Special). Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Mar. 22, 1922	Mar. 21, 1922	Mar. 20, 1922
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.12 1/2
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.75 1/2	.75 1/2	.75 1/2
Oats, No. 2 white	.48 1/2	.48 1/2	.48 1/2
Flour, middling	3.50	3.50	3.50
Lard, prime	12.15	12.15	12.50
Pork, mess	28.25	28.00	28.00
Cotton, family	14.50	14.50	14.50
Sugar, gran.	5.50	5.10	5.25
Rubber, No. 2 Phil.	31.25	31.34	32.00
Silver	.84 1/2	.85 1/2	.86 1/2
Lead	29.00	29.75	29.25
Copper	12.00	12.00	12.25
Rubber, rib-sm. sh.	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
Cotton, Mid. Sp.	14.50	14.50	14.50
Steel billets, Brit.	23.00	23.00	23.00
Print cloths	.08	.08 1/2	.08 1/2

ARBITRAGE POWER'S TEST

The Arbitrage Power & Light Company, Ltd., reports for 1921, gross sales of \$3,911,210 compared with \$10,150,141 in 1920, and a surplus after dividends of \$2,121,000 compared with \$2,112,500 in 1920.

LACKAWANNA'S SEVEN-YEAR RECORD



The above chart shows how the efficient management of the Lackawanna has kept gross revenue and net income closer together than has been the case with most roads. The deficit in August, 1920, shown by the sharp drop in the lower heavy line, was the direct result of retroactive wage increase payments made that month. In that year both gross and net reflect the acute depression of the coal industry, from which the road derives 40 per cent of its freight traffic. The downturn of the dotted line in the latter half of 1921 came as the result of capitalization of surplus and the consequent doubling of capital stock outstanding.

STRIKES AFFECT
THE WOOL TRADEDifficulties of Cotton Industry
Spreading—Business in Boston Wool District Dull

The strike situation easily overshadows everything else in the New England cotton textile industries at the moment, and although it does not apply with the same force to wool manufacturing, nevertheless it is growing in importance in the wool trade. Two large wool manufacturers in New England will probably be closed down next Monday, one through choice and the other because of a probable strike. This closing, say the manufacturers, has been thrust upon them by the force of economic circumstances and not through any desire on their part to force wages down without cause. Public consumptive power is much smaller and this has been proved by the laggardly market for clothing during the last few months. After successive cuts in price by the retail and wholesale clothing, clothing does not move as it should. Indeed, the market is very slow and the outlook is very unfavorable. Limited supplies of raw wool have been the cause for high and increasing prices up to the recent past in conjunction of course with a steady demand for cloth. Now the tables are somewhat reversed. Demand is very limited all along the line. It will be interesting to observe the course of values for wool, in view of this conflict between the dealers on the one hand, with very limited supplies, and the manufacturers on the other evincing little or no desire for wool.

Very Little Business Locally
As matters now stand there is very little business being done in the Boston wool district at present. In fact, all most every one in the trade is of the opinion that the market is bound to remain quiet for some time inasmuch as they do not look for a very quick settlement of industrial problems. Here and there one hears of the transfer of a small quantity of scoured wool, or a bit of pulled wool, and occasionally a decent lot of good useful clothing or clothing wool changes hands. Prices generally hold steady, and with the passing of days of quietness, there is bound to be some easing in values, but so far the market has held its own.

Naturally the dull state of affairs is bound to be reflected in the wool trade, especially in conjunction with the tariff uncertainty. Little or nothing new is reported from the west during the last week. Buyers apparently have come to the conclusion that there is nothing to be gained by the attempt to secure a big weight of wool and so raise the market to no avail as would be the case in the event of a scramble for wool in the west today. The growers are still very optimistic over the future and still hold their wools on the basis of about 40 cents a pound for fine and fine medium wools of the Utah type, but at that price there is absolutely no business being done and it is repeatedly said that the wool growers have made a serious mistake in judgment with reference to their 1922 clip when they have refused from 35 to 40 cents for their wool on the sheep's back. The reaction which has occurred resulted in not a single bid being filed for a 1,000,000-pound pool of attractive wool at Buffalo, Wyo., recently. Some buyers are frank in their assertion that the wool growers must accept lower prices for their wools than their present asking rates. The adjustment of the tariff on wool would have a stabilizing effect on the wool manufacturing situation and consequently upon other branches of the industry, but the settlement of the tariff seems as far away as ever, although it must be said that recent developments favor the reporting of the measure from the Senate Finance Committee soon.

Foreign Situation Strong
The situation abroad continues exceedingly strong. London is showing a very strong tone, such, indeed, as few had thought probable in the recent past. Yorkshire, consequently, is following the lead of London and marking up prices even over those of a week ago in some instances. The "bear" tactics of Bradford do not seem to have made much progress against the raw wool market. Advice this week from Melbourne indicates that the market at that point is slightly stronger, with the tendency for prices to rise. Sydney also is

steady with prices hardly changed for any really good wool. Likewise in Australia a sale at Auckland, March 21, resulted in prices being well maintained, although the offering was a very indifferent one. Advice from the River Plate markets indicate a very strong situation there, although America does not seem to be buying even moderately, as in Melbourne, where Yorkshire is leading the buying. In South America, England and Germany are the principal competitors at the moment.

BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Mar. 22
Allouez	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

Arcadian Comm.	9%	2%	9%
Atch T. & S. F. 97	97%	97	97%
Atch. Track.....	19	19	19
Baldwin.....	100%	100	100
Bowling Equip.	75%	75%	75
Bos & Maine.....	20%	20%	20%
Bos & Maine pt. 24	24	24	24
Bos & Maine pt. 30	30	30	30
B&M, B. & P. 1 pt. 43	43	43	43
B&M, S. & D. 1 pt. 54	54	54	54
Cal & Hecia.....	820	820	820
Cheney.....	14%	15	14%
China.....	21%	21	21
Connor, John T. 21%	21%	21%	21%
Corp Range.....	44%	44%	43
David Day.....	7%	7%	7%
Day.....	10%	10	10
Eastern M. S. Co.	82%	82	82%
Eastern S. S. Co.	64%	64	63
Edison Elec.....	170	170	169%
Gardner Motors.....	14%	14	14%
Gen. Equip.....	25%	25	25
Greenfield T. & D. 25	25%	25%	25%
Hood Rubber.....	51	51	50
Int. Cement Corp. 34%	34%	34	34%
Int. Equip.....	30	30	30
Int. Products.....	3%	3	3
La Creek.....	110	110	100%
Island Oil.....	1	1	1
Libby McNeill.....	5%	5%	5%
Maine.....	23%	23	23
Masson Valley.....	2	2	2
Mass. Gas.....	7%	7%	7
Mass. Gas.....	35%	35	35%
Matheson.....	51	51	51%
Matthews G. C. Co.	5	5	4%
McWright pt.....	87%	88	87%
Megherental.....	140	140	140

Mexican Rev.	122	122	122	122
Missa Riv Pow.	80	80	80	80
Missa Riv Powp.	79	79	79	79
Mohawks	58	58	58	58
National Leath.	10	10	10	10
New Cornelia O.	18	18	18	18
N. B. Oil.	3	3	3	3
N. E. Telephone.	115	115	115	115
New Idria	2	2	2	2
New River pf.	75	75	75	75
N. Y. N. & H.	19	19	19	19
N. Butte	124	124	124	124
Old Cal. B. R.	79	79	79	79
Pacific Mills	170	170	170	170
Pond Creek Coal.	78	78	78	78
St. Mary's Coal.	8	8	8	8
So. Pacific	86	86	86	86

Sup. & Boatman.....	1	1	500	500
Swift Int'l.....	21%	21%	21%	21%
Swift & Co.....	105%	105%	105	105%
Trinity.....	2	2%	2	2%
Union Pacific.....	133%	133%	133%	133%
United Fruit.....	138%	138	137	137%
East Shoe Mac. et.....	41	41%	40	41%
East Wh. Mac. pr.....	25%	25%	25	25
U. S. Smelt pr.....	45	45	44%	44%
U. S. Steel.....	94%	94%	90%	147%
Utah Apes.....	3%	4	3%	3%
Utah Met. & T.....	1%	1%	1%	1%
Vanderbilt.....	22%	23	22%	25%
Western Utah.....	8%	8%	8%	8%
Walworth Mfg.....	9%	9%	9	9%
Warren Bros.....	32%	32%	31%	31%
Win. Bro. Int'l pr.....	36%	36%	36	36%

West End	.....	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
West Union Tel.	.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Wolverine	.....	12	12	12	12
* Ex-dividend.					
LIBERTY BONDS					
3 1/2s, 1947.....	97.44	98.00	97.44	97.84	97.84
1st 4 1/2s, 1947	97.84	97.84	97.44	97.84	97.84
1st 4 1/2s, reg.	96.84	96.84	96.44	96.84	96.84
2d 4 1/2s, 1942	97.74	97.74	97.74	97.74	97.74
2d 4 1/2s, reg.	97.74	97.74	97.74	97.74	97.74
3d 4 1/2s, 1942	98.84	99.80	98.84	99.04	99.04
3d 4 1/2s, reg.	97.84	97.84	97.84	97.84	97.84
4th 4 1/2s, 1938	98.04	98.50	98.04	98.52	98.52
4th 4 1/2s, reg.	97.04	97.04	97.04	97.04	97.04
Victory 4 1/2s	98.24	100.74	98.24	100.74	100.74

OTHER BONDS	
AL CARRIUS Co. 11	52 82 50 1/2
Carson Hill cv 7x105	105 105 105 105
Carson Hill Notewell	105 105 105 105
Cop Range 50	82 82 82 82
Cliff C & S Y 2x95	95 95 95 95
Gold Rubber Tr. 7x95	95 95 95 95 1/2
Int Port Com 108	108 108 108 108
M G 4196 2915	91 3/4 91 3/4 91 3/4
Mann G 4196 2919	89 89 89 89
Mills River Pw Co. 2954	89 3/4 89 3/4 89 3/4
N E T & T Co. 2956	95 1/2 95 1/2 95 1/2
Wash River 7x107 167	107 107 105 1/2 107 1/2
West T & T Co. 94	94 94 94 94

A slight let-up in the demand resulted in a price reaction to 12½¢ per pound. But this price quickly induced buying. Exports continue encouraging, and the world supply and consumption of new copper are becoming more evenly balanced. In fact, more stable export business is expected.

Since January 1, and the decks a new clear for greater confidence and increased activity in the copper industry, so long dormant.

Within the last few weeks new production of copper has been started again. This is a matter of vital concern to the entire trade. The question of adjusting output and consumption so that a sound equilibrium will be restored in one of the utmost importance. The crash in values has been traced in the reports of

There is therefore urgent need for the adoption of methods of production and economic planning that will restore normal conditions. The copper industry, has been in an unbalanced state for more than three years. Both the producer and consumer have been doing business at a loss. There is need for more thorough study of the statistical position of copper. If industrial activity is resumed at the manufacturing centers to the

pounds of new refined copper per month then production could be carried on at that rate, but if the demand is 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds per month short of that it will only prove a serious burden upon the entire industry to load down the market with the excess output.

The trade is looking hopefully toward better times, but these times will not come if production outstrips consumption, as it is expected to do in Montana, Arizona, Utah, Michigan and South America undertake to start operations under full headway this spring.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EXTENT OF BIG
UPSWING IN THE
STOCK MARKETAverage Gain of Industrial
Issues Over 24 Points
Since August

From the low level of Aug. 24, 1921, the average price of industrial stocks on the New York Stock Exchange has advanced slightly over 24 points. Barring a slight reaction of less than one-half of a point since the first of the week, the average is higher than at any time since June, 1920. In the middle of the great slump of nearly 40 points between April and December, 1921.

At the moment speculation centers in the railroads, under the leadership of New York Central, which is 18 1/2 points above the year's low. The average advance in railroads from the low of June, 1921, is nearly 14 1/2 points.

While the underlying tone of the market is one of steady strength, irregularity characterizes much of the daily movement. As trade conditions in different lines improve, some of these concerns enjoy sharp advances far in excess of the general trend.

Four hundred and forty-one stocks traded in last Friday on the New York Exchange, a new high record, indicates the breadth of the market.

The table below shows a number of stocks which have reached new 1922 highs in the last three days, together with the 1922 low and advance. Conspicuous in the rise are Chandler, with 27 1/2 points, Studebaker with 26 1/2 points, and Fisher Body with 33 points.

Current 1922	High	Low	Adv.
Alcoa	17 1/2	12 1/4	5 1/4
Allied Chemical	64 1/2	55 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	94 1/2	81 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Fibre	16 1/2	12 1/4	4 1/4
Am. Smelting	59 1/2	43 1/2	16 1/2
Anacostia	62 1/2	47 1/2	15 1/2
Both Steel	68 1/2	55 1/2	13 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	34 1/2	28 1/2	6 1/2
Central Leather	38 1/2	29 1/2	9 1/2
Chandler	76 1/2	47 1/2	29 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	63 1/2	54 1/2	9 1/2
Chicago & N. W.	71 1/2	59 1/2	12 1/2
Chicago & St. P.	25 1/2	19 1/2	6 1/2
Endicott Johnson	84 1/2	74 1/2	10 1/2
Fisher Body	108 1/2	75 1/2	33 1/2
General Electric	18 1/2	14 1/2	4 1/2
Gl. Northern Ore.	37 1/2	31 1/2	6 1/2
Incorporated	42 1/2	37 1/2	5 1/2
Kennecott	31 1/2	25 1/2	6 1/2
Keynote	19 1/2	15 1/2	4 1/2
Lehigh Valley	23 1/2	19 1/2	4 1/2
Middle States Oil	14 1/2	11 1/2	3 1/2
Mifflin	26 1/2	21 1/2	5 1/2
Mo. Pacific	55 1/2	44 1/2	11 1/2
New Haven	18 1/2	14 1/2	4 1/2
New York Central	82 1/2	72 1/2	10 1/2
Norfolk & Western	102 1/2	92 1/2	10 1/2
Quincy	126 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2
Southern Railway	72 1/2	62 1/2	10 1/2
Studebaker	105 1/2	79 1/2	26 1/2
Whitington Pump	58 1/2	43 1/2	15 1/2
Wills-Overland	44 1/2	34 1/2	10 1/2

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
HAS MANY HOLDERS

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—With an increase of 117 during February, the number of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad touched a new record on March 1 at 141,921. This is an increase of 222 since the first of the year, and of 4466 over March 1, 1921. The average holding March 1 was 70.86 shares, compared with 70.42 Feb. 1 and 75.72 shares on March 1, 1921.

Foreign holdings did not show any change for the month, being 3.33 per cent, although this is an increase of 2.30 per cent over the preceding year. The number of foreign holders was 2921, an increase of 11 over the preceding month, and of 1535 over the preceding year. Geographically, stock is distributed as follows: comparison with the preceding year. Pennsylvania 46.06 per cent, increase 2.67 per cent; New York 23.82 per cent, decrease 3.30 per cent; foreign 3.33 per cent, increase 2.30 per cent; New England 5.56 per cent, decrease 1.22 per cent and scattering 16.43 per cent, decrease 4.5 per cent. Women stockholders numbered 46,503, an increase of 1792 over a year ago, and held 31.05 per cent of the outstanding stock, a decrease of .36 per cent. Women constituted 46.86 per cent of the total stockholders, a decrease of .32 per cent, and their average holding was 47 shares, decrease 1.

BEARS IN EVIDENCE
ON CHICAGO BOARD

CHICAGO, March 22.—Wheat, averaged lower in price today, following the early transaction. Bears contended that a considerable improvement in export demand would be necessary to bring about any decided rise in values. Favorable crop reports were also regarded as a factor against higher prices. The opening, which varied from 1/2 cent to 1/4 cent, followed by a slight general uptick, and then by setbacks to well below yesterday's finish.

After opening 1/4 cent to a like advance, with May 50 to 50 1/4, the corn market recorded slight general gains. Oats started at 36 1/2 cent to 36 1/4, May 37 1/4, and later kept near to the initial range.

Provisions were easier in line with hog values.

GREAT FALLS POWER
EARNINGS LESS

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Great Falls Power Company, in its report for 1921, showed a surplus, after charges, interest and depreciation, of \$687,396, equivalent after preferred stock dividend requirements to \$532,396, a share of \$10.00,000 of common stock. This compares with a surplus in 1920 of \$1,436,758, or \$13.89 a share, earned on the common stock. The company, which is a subsidiary of the Montana Power Company, showed current assets at the close of the year of \$1,604,613 and current liabilities of \$299,094.

PHILADELPHIA CO.
PROSPECTS BRIGHTShould Soon Benefit by Revival
in Steel Industry

Revival and increased operations of the steel industry are certain to benefit the Philadelphia Company, which controls public utilities in the Pittsburgh district. The company's subsidiaries may be grouped into three classes, gas and oil, electric light and power, and street railways.

Gross from the gas and oil properties showed a marked decline from 1920, due to lessened commercial demand, but last fall an increase in rates was obtained so that earnings should improve substantially once the commercial demand recovers. Gross was \$10,289,000, compared with \$14,709,000 in 1920, and fell off from \$5,555,000 to \$2,625,000.

On the other hand, the chief electric subsidiary, Duquesne Light Company, reported gross of \$16,092,000 in 1921, compared with \$15,005,000 in 1920, although rates were decreased 7.5 per cent Nov. 1.

Net for 1921 was \$5,762,000, an increase of \$1,348,000 over 1920. After allowing for bond interest and preferred dividends, the Philadelphia Company's equity in the earnings of Duquesne Light would be close to \$3,850,000. In 1920, consolidated fixed charges of Philadelphia Company and its gas and oil subsidiaries were \$3,265,000, and preferred dividends were \$775,000, a total of \$4,040,000, or only approximately \$250,000 more than the 1921 equity in Duquesne Light earnings.

In December, 1921, a contract was made between the city of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Railways, the entire stock of which together with \$10,000,000 6 per cent bonds, is owned by Philadelphia Company. This contract provided for a 10 per cent return for 10 years on a \$25,000,000 valuation, after \$5,000,000 additional capital has been raised.

This will result in Philadelphia Company receiving a substantial return from this property which has been in receivership since 1918; 1921 earnings of the Philadelphia Company are reported to be in excess of the \$3 dividend but will probably be less than \$5.40 a share earned in 1920. Prospects for a better year in 1922 are bright.

DIVIDENDS

Kansas City Southern Railroad regular quarterly of 1 per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31. Long Island Lighting Company regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to holders of record March 21.

Savoy & Scoville usual quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to holders of record March 20.

Great Lakes Steamship Company, usual quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 21. Canada Cement Company, usual quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on ordinary shares, payable April 15 to holders of record March 21.

Washington Water Power Company, usual quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 21. Federal Sugar Refining Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 21.

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common, payable March 21 to stock of record March 20. The previous quarterly payment on common was 1 per cent. The rate has been 4 1/2 annually since March, 1920. The regular quarterly \$2 preferred was also declared, payable March 21 to stock of record March 21.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, regular quarterly of 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31. Dodge Manufacturing Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

Proctor & Gamble Company, regular quarterly of 2 per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 25. Otis Elevator Company, usual quarterly of 2 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Duluth Edison Electric, usual quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 21. American Piano Company, usual quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common, both payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York, usual quarterly of 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record March 21. Arlington Mills, regular quarterly of \$2 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Union Natural Gas Company, regular quarterly of 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record March 21. The National Park Bank of New York, usual quarterly of 6 per cent, payable April 1 to holders of record March 24.

Hankins National Bank of New York, usual quarterly of 8 per cent, payable April 1 to holders of record March 24. Textile Banking Company, usual quarterly of 3 per cent, payable April 1 to holders of record March 24.

Empire Safe Deposit Company of New York, quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent, payable March 30 to holders of record March 25. Kentucky Securities Corporation usual quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Canadian Cotton, Ltd., usual quarterly of 2 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 24. United Royalties, quarterly of 1 per cent, and usual monthly of 5 per cent, both payable April 25 to stock of record March 6.

Automatic Valveless has declared 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25. Title Guaranty Trust Company of New York, quarterly of 1 per cent, payable March 1, to stock of record March 25. Quarterly distributions of 5 per cent had previously been made on this issue for a long time.

Standard-Mold Company, quarterly of 1 per cent on common stock, the first in a long time. Holland-American Line declared 10 per cent, compared with 25 per cent last year.

HOMEBREAKERS NUMEROUS
MINNEAPOLIS, March 22.—The largest influx of home seekers to the northwest for many years is reported. Northern Minnesota, the Dakota, Montana, and southern parts of west Canadian provinces are getting the influx. Low rates are an attraction. All roads are making a round trip fare for out of one fare, plus \$2.

ATCHISON PLANS
IMPROVEMENTSRoad Will Spend \$45,000,000
in 1922 for Betterments—
Earnings in 1921

Net earnings of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, applicable to interest charges and dividends in 1921 and not including "outside income," amounted to \$41,268,307.

The interest charges, it is understood, were \$11,953,002, and the preferred dividends, \$6,208,685, leaving \$23,106,620 applicable to the \$224,715,500 common stock, or the equivalent of 10.2 per cent.

While most other roads are not pushing ahead improvements, the Atchison has mapped out a plan to expend \$45,000,000 for betterments, equipments, new main line second track and new branch lines. And this is about \$8,000,000 more than was so spent in 1921.

Other Income Indefinite
Just how much the "other income" will finally tally for 1921 will not be definitely known until the annual report has been made up. This "other income" has varied substantially in recent years.

An estimate of about \$5,500,000 for "other income" in 1921 is thought to be a fair one, unless Atchison takes more money from its oil subsidiaries than in 1920, which is possible, and unless there are extraordinary credits, due to lap-over items from government accounts growing out of the contract of guaranteeing some of the justments of a similar character. Figuring \$5,500,000, this would be equivalent to 3.8 per cent additional on the outstanding common stock, and would make total earnings for that issue in 1921 of 14 per cent.

Accounting Explained
Last year, some confusion was caused by the wide variation in net earnings, which the company report from month to month to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and other reports which the company itself made public directly. This was due entirely, of course, to a difference of accounting in maintenance expenditures.

During 1920 the company established certain reserves for maintenance, because the management felt that the property was not being adequately maintained, and that a reserve ought to be set up to take care of this under-maintenance, at some future time. This reserve amounted to somewhat over \$13,000,000. It was found desirable in 1921 to wipe out the reserve, and under orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission this was done by means of crediting it to operating expenses.

A pro rata proportion of the amount was therefore credited to operating expenses each month from April to December, inclusive. The result was that the company's own report showed net of \$41,268,307 for 1921, while the report made to the Interstate Commerce Commission showed net operating income of \$54,648,383. In other words, the company's own report showed the actual maintenance expenditures charged against operating expenses, both in 1921 and 1920, and as such represented a fairer comparison.

The reserve was all absorbed in 1921, and there will be no such adjustments this year. It will be necessary, however, when making comparison between monthly reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission this year, with those of last year, after April 1, to bear in mind the adjustment which was being made in 1921, when the maintenance reserve was being "cut back." This, of course, made the reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission last year appear unduly favorable.

Improvements Needed
Commenting on the improvements planned by the Atchison, President W. B. Storey said:

"These capital expenditures are for items considered vitally necessary to meet the immediate needs of the territory which we serve. Prospective demands of this territory under favorable conditions would call for a much more extensive program—probably \$60,000,000 a year for the next three years.

"However, such an outlay is not possible under present conditions when financing is still expensive, costs well above normal, the labor situation attended with more or less doubt, and the legislative situation, so far as it affects railroads, far from settled.

"Of the 1922 expenditures, \$11,750,000 will be for completion of work in hand, \$22,000,000 for new work, including 75 miles of new second track in Arizona from Yampai to Griffiths; \$3,500,000 for new equipment; \$2,550,000 for two new branch lines.

"Our distance from Chicago to Los Angeles is 2,256 miles. Of this distance 1068.56 miles is double tracked. With the 75 miles in Arizona, previously mentioned, we will have 1143.56 miles of our line to the coast double tracked.

WALWORTH CO.
HAS LOSS FOR YEAR

The annual report of the Walworth Manufacturing Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a net loss of \$1,175,617, before inventory adjustments of \$636,385, making the total of the loss and adjustments \$1,812,002. The company added to its surplus at the end of the year, \$59,713, representing the earnings of prior years, to bring books into conformity with federal tax rulings, and \$34,151, representing good will of the New York and Seattle branch stores paid for in cash. After dividends were paid on the two classes of stock, the net reduction in surplus for the year was \$1,222,742. In the 1920 year Walworth earned \$3.59 a share on the common stock after preferred stock dividends, compared with \$3.24 a share in 1919 and \$3.39 in 1918.

ROCKLAND LIME CO.
STOCK OFFERING

Kidder, Peabody & Co. are offering blocks of five shares of 7 per cent first preferred stock and one share of common stock for \$450, to yield 7 1/2 per cent of the \$450 and Rockport Lime Corporation.

The company's books show assets of more than \$240 for each share of first preferred stock after deducting outstanding bonded indebtedness of \$288,000 in hands of the public.

Since 1900, earnings have always exceeded amount required to pay interest on present outstanding bonds and dividends on first preferred stock, except in 1908 and 1914.

Approximately \$500,000 has recently been expended for new construction, machinery and equipment, making possible increased production and reduced costs.

GERMANY'S TRADE
IS STILL BOOMING

Iron, Steel and Textile Industries
Booked Far Ahead; Rail-
way Stock Quieter

BERLIN, March 21 (Special Correspondence).—The monthly reports for February of the Prussian Chambers of Commerce, suggest that, although the demand for goods is still strong, the purchasing power of the people will be unable to pay the high prices demanded for goods, the trade activity which characterized 1921 shows no signs of diminishing.

Notably in the iron and steel and textile industries the orders received in the period under review will keep factories busy for many months. The machine construction factories, according to the Berlin Chamber of Commerce report, were so busy in February, coping with orders received during previous months that no attention could be given to the numerous new orders.

In the West German machine industry February orders although sufficiently numerous to keep factories busy were not quite as numerous as in previous months.

Railway Stock Quieter
Demand for new railway rolling stock is represented as "somewhat quieter." It is emphasized that without the prospect of considerable orders for railway wagons and locomotives from the German Government, the dismantling of numerous workmen could hardly be avoided in the Berlin district.

On the other hand the Cassel locomotive industry, thanks to orders from abroad, is represented as likely to be fully occupied for some months.

In the electrical industry good business, thanks to numerous orders received, is anticipated for some considerable time. Some branches of the electrical trade are slacker than others.

Textiles Booming
The wool trade is described as extremely active mainly because consumers have come to the end of their stocks and fearing a further rise in prices are hastening to effect new purchases. The cloth manufacturing industry was kept busy during January and the first half of February on old orders but the numerous new orders are also reported. The linen spinning and weaving industries were able to book orders which will keep factories busy for many months.

Complaints are made that while the home trade is satisfactory, foreign competition and customs duties are handicapping the export trade of the German silk industry. The same complaints are made by chemical dye manufacturers.

STEEL PRICE RISE
EXPECTED SOON

NEW YORK, March 22.—A general advance in steel prices, participated in by the United States Steel Corporation, will become operative in the near future. It will include all leading products. On the present prices, independent makers are losing money, and the margin of profit per ton for the United States Steel Corporation on current operations is very small.

The independents, at least most of them, could not continue operating on present prices and production. They are losing money every month, and would ultimately be forced to close. Manufacturers realize something will have to be done to turn losses into profit. They have been showing deficits for 12 months.

Recently a large amount of business was booked by independents considerably below current quotations. The Steel Corporation was not a competitor for this low-priced business. With the steel industry operating about 60 per cent of capacity, and a fair increase in prices, steel companies would be able to show something earned for their stocks.

STEEL SITUATION STRENGTHENS
PITTSBURGH, March 22.—The demand for sheet steel is strengthening the market for sheet bars, and predictions of higher prices are entertained in the general steel trade. The bulk of business is moving under contract at \$28, but it is difficult to secure nearby or prompt delivery at less than \$30, and the apparent tendency of prices is encouraging the placing of orders by consumers who believe the situation forecasts higher figures.

GENERAL ELECTRIC ORDER
An order considerably in excess of \$1,000,000 has been received by the General Electric Company from the Southern California Edison Company of Los Angeles, for equipment for the 220,000-volt distribution system of the company.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND
TELEGRAPH COMPANY
A dividend of two dollars (\$2.00) per share will be paid on Friday, March 21, 1922, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, March 22, 1922. JOHN BALCH, Treasurer.

SECURITIES IN
PARIS ADVANCEBond Market Appears on Verge
of Boom—Railway Shares
Also are in Favor

PARIS, March 15 (Special).—With the reduction in the rate of interest on Government short-term bonds, the public is being urged on every side to turn its attention to gilt-edged stocks and the higher grade industrial bonds with fixed yield. There is not the slightest doubt that these will benefit, and it is possible that Paris, New York and London, will soon be enjoying a boom in the bond market.

Already there is more activity there than has been witnessed for many a long day. Thus the three per cent Rentes have climbed to the neighborhood of 60, after standing at 56 a month ago, and there is improvement in Crédit Nationaux. The recent issue of 10-year bonds of this latter semi-Government institution is now stated to have brought in 4,710,000,000 francs, and they are being actively sought by the banks which did not anticipate so great a success, and find themselves short. The two-year six per cent treasury bonds, which mature at par in June, 1923, are likewise in favor and have run up from 483 to 494 within 10 days. Since these are now the only six per cent short-term Government issue on the market, they are sure to enjoy increasing favor.

French Rails Strong
French rails are also displaying strength, as are the banks. Among the latter one of the first of the big institutions to publish its report for 1921 is the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. Evidence of the strain of the past year is shown in reduction of net profits from \$2,848,000 francs to 25,763,000 francs, but the dividend is maintained at 65 francs. Similarly the Crédit Lyonnais, Société Générale, and Comptoir National d'Escompte are all paying their dividends of the preceding year. Their shares command much support on the Bourse in consequence, the soundness of their position despite losses being unquestioned.

French rails, besides benefiting by the generally improved prospect for gilt-edged securities, have gained confidence by the increase of gross earnings (which every successive weekly return continues to record). For the first six weeks of the year, as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1921, all the big lines register improvement, the Nord leading with 17.9 per cent and the P. L. M. bringing up the rear with 1.9 per cent. Consequently all rails are rising steadily on the market.

Oil Securities Neglected
In other departments the tendency has been irregular, international stocks being influenced by the exchanges while oil remain neglected. Nitrates have witnessed a recovery owing, it appears, to important German orders for immediate delivery from Chile. Raffineries Say and the other sugar companies appear to have completely dispossessed Mexican Eagles and Shell as the favorites for speculation, but speculation remains exceedingly weak here, both in volume and activity.

Money of new issue at the moment for the Government has called a halt on borrowing in order to promote the success of its first step in the new monetary policy—is an appeal of unusual character in behalf of the funds for the rebuilding of ruined churches in the war zone. A sum of 200,000 francs in 6 per cent state-guaranteed bonds is required to construct some 3000 churches in the departments of the Aisne, Ardennes, Marne, Meuse, Nord, Oise, Pas-de-Calais and Somme. The bonds are issued at 475 and run for 30 years in accordance with the law governing issues based upon State annuities due from Germany as reparations. Paris is adorned with posters depicting a village church in process of rebuilding and the loan altogether has enjoyed a publicity which should warrant its success.

NEW ORLEANS BANKS MERGE
NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Consolidation of the American Bank & Trust Company with the Liberty Bank under the title of the Liberty-American Bank & Trust Company has been announced. The American Bank & Trust Company had a capital of \$200,000 and deposits of about \$1,000,000. The Liberty bank had a capital of \$500,000 and deposits of nearly \$2,000,000.

PAPER CONCERN PASSES DIVIDEND
NEW YORK, March 22.—The Whitaker Paper Company has passed its current quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock. This is the first lapse in the preferred dividend. The company's surplus last year decreased from \$1,200,000 to \$1,000,000.

Following securities today at auction:
10 Charlestown Trust Co. 90, off 11.
5 Waipole Trust Co. 146.
5 Guaranty Trust Co. (Cambridge) 100.
5 American Mfg. Co. pfd 75 1/2.
4 Mass. Cotton Mills 146, off 4.
22 Pepperell Mfg. 175, off 4 1/2.
4 West Point Mfg. 112 1/2, up 1/2.
31 Continental Mills 140 1/2 and 1/4, off 7 1/2.
14 Walrus Bleach-dye Works 57 1/2, off 1 1/2.
29 Boston Belting Corp pfd 30 1/2, off 1/2.
18 Haverhill Gas Light 78 1/2, up 3 1/2.
6 Fitchburg Gas & Electric 78 1/2, off 1/2.
15 Reed-Prentice Co pfd 40, off 10.
4 Andromack Pr & Lt 75 pfd (sd) 34 1/2.
6 do com 18 1/2, up 1/2.
1 Gillette Safety Razor 190 1/2, up 2 1/2.

THE J. G. WHITE
Engineering Corporation
Engineers Builders
43 Exchange Place, New York

FRENCH ISSUES
LONDON FEATURE

LONDON, March 22.—Rumors that the French Government's restrictions on dealings in Rentes and export of capital would be withdrawn were responsible for a steadier tone in French loans on the stock exchange here today.

Expectations of an early end of the strike in engineering industries caused a firmer tone in some industrial issues, but in the main that group was irregular.

Oil shares improved, following dullness. Royal Dutch was 35 1/2, Shell Transport & Trading 4 11-16, and Mexican Eagle 3 13-16.

Home rails moved upward again on demand from investors. Moderate declines occurred in Argentine rails owing to dividend uncertainties.

The tendency in the rubber section was downward, influenced by recessions in the crude article. Gilt-edged divisions were quiet but firmer. Kaffirs were stronger in spots. Hudson Bay was 36 1/2.

Consols for money were 5 1/2, Grand Trunk 1 1/2, DeBeers 10 1/2, Rand mines 2 1/2. Money 3 1/4 per cent. Discount rates short bills 3 1/2 per cent; three-months' bills 3 7-16 @ 3 1/2 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—5%
Renewal rate—5%
Overnight paper—5%
Year money—5%
Customers comel loans—5%
Collateral loans—5%
Today's rate—5%
New York—5%
London—5%
Paris—5%
Berlin—5%
Amsterdam—5%
Stockholm—5%
Switzerland—5%

Bar silver in New York—64 1/2
Bar silver in London—33 1/2
Mexican dollar—5

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NEW LEADER IN
TWO-MAN EVENT

Berhardt and Coffin Score 1321
in Their Series of Games in
the A. B. C. Tourney

TOLEDO, O., March 22 (Special).—A new leader in the two-man event developed in the bowling in the American Bowling Congress tournament here yesterday when E. E. Berhardt and W. Coffin, Des Moines, Ia., scored 1321 in their series of games.

This total has been passed only twice before in the history of the Congress. G. Satorius and W. Holschuh of Peoria holding the record of 1345, which they made at Grand Rapids in 1917.

Five-man teams rolling last night made only mediocre scores, and none reached the circle of the 10 leaders. Only two bowled over 2500. Lashinger Druggs, Cleveland, scoring the best set with 2324. The Lashingers, rated as one of the best in the State, struck an even bag, having games of 927, 949 and 958.

Oshkosh B. Gosh Overall of Oshkosh, Wis., hit 2324, getting their best game in the second when they totaled 1024. A. Stevens led the team by over 70 pins with 642.

Besides the new leader in the two-man division, three other changes were registered in the minor events standing. F. Weiler and W. Schmidt took fourth place with 1267 in the doubles, W. Norton, Albany, N. Y., scored 679 for fifth in the individual division, and F. Ward, Columbus, O., rolled 670 for eight in the same test.

Although the score of Berhardt and Coffin topped the list, the latter's bowling featured the performance of the pair. Midway in the second game after the team had made itself a contender by a 440 score in the first, Berhardt, who is a youngster, upon one occasion, cleanly missed a six ten spare. Coffin, coolly taking his time, then made his best effort of the day, and ran a string of five strikes. Under this display and with the encouragement of his fellows Berhardt rallied and the team finished the game with a 433 score. In their final game the players continued with brilliant bowling and Coffin struck out from the eighth frame, making 448.

Even the mark of 1321 appeared endangered when Weiler and Schmidt began their games. Bowling 410 in the first and with Schmidt getting a 267 game, they totaled 471 in the second. In the third game, however, both men struck a slump and they made only 388.

Norton, in bowling his fifth place total rolled a steady bracket, beginning with 230, adding 235 in the second, and finished with 214. Ward, in eighth position, got off to a good start with 243 but fell to 226 and 201.

Coffin added 609 in the singles with the 453 he scored in his double team, 615 the night previous with the Utica Clubbers for 1922 in the all events which put him in second place.

Tonight one of the strongest groups of teams ever brought together during an A. B. C. tournament are scheduled to bowl. The Page Dairy, considered Toledo's best quintet, share in interest with the Moose team of Rochester, N. Y., which includes four former minor event champions in its lineup. A. Schlerman and O. Kallush, winners of the two-man event last year, and the former high man in the all events, are with the latter team. In the second shift, three good teams from Denver, Mont. Linday's Bergman, Cards of New York, and the New Haven, New Haven, Conn. under Joseph Porto, will bowl.

BIG INDOOR TRACK
AND FIELD MEET

All Colleges but One in Valley
Conference to Compete

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 22 (Special).—For the first time in the history of the Missouri Valley Conference, colleges represented in the organization will compete in the indoor track and field meet Saturday night in Convention Hall. Every university and college in the Conference will enter a team in the championship except University of Oklahoma, which has decided not to compete. The Sooners haven't a place in which to develop an indoor track squad.

Dr. Joseph A. Reilly, athletic director of the Kansas City Athletic Club, who has been appointed to handle arrangements for the meet, announced today that trial heats in five of the events would be run on Saturday morning with the first race scheduled for 10:30 in Convention Hall. The events are the 50-yard dash, 60-yard high and low hurdles, 440-yard dash and the half-mile run.

In the dashes and hurdles eight athletes will qualify in each race, while the 440-yard and half-mile events will be limited to five men, following the preliminary heats. The winners in the trials will compete in the semi-finals, and the winners of the semi-finals will compete in the final at the meet Saturday night.

All told there will be 11 events, the same as in a dual meet, with the opening races scheduled to be held at 8 o'clock Saturday night. The events are the 50-yard dash, 60-yard high and low hurdles, one-mile run, half-mile, 440-yard dash, pole vault, shotput, high jump, two-mile run and one-mile relay. Just how the relay is to be run will not be known until Reilly gets in touch with the Conference coaches.

The points will be scored 5, 3, 2 and 1, with eight teams competing. Kansas and Ames will be among the favorites, although the Kansas Aggies, Nebraska and Missouri should make a strong battle for the top honors. John C. Grover, one of the best track officials in the Missouri Valley Conference, probably will be selected as starter.

Action to Limit
Golf Field Liked

New Yorkers Approve of New
Eligibility Rule

NEW YORK, March 22 (Special).—Golfers in New York and vicinity generally favor the action of the United States Golf Association in limiting eligibility for the National Amateur Championship to players with handicaps ranging from four or less. The movement inaugurated recently by James D. Standish of Detroit, chairman of the Eligibility List Committee, it is said, is bound to be one of the most popular ever initiated by the controlling body. Without a single discordant note, golfers and officials in the Metropolitan district yesterday declared that they were heartily in favor of the decision of the U. S. G. A. to limit the field in the amateur classic and in the method announced by Mr. Standish to bring it about.

Most of them declared that the action would tend to make the 1922 tourney, which will be played at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., the nearest to a real championship that the National has ever seen. It was pointed out that with the remarkable advance made by golf during the last few years, the field has become entirely too unwieldy and that as a result, many of the best players were handicapped.

Conditions at St. Louis last year were cited as examples one golfer declaring that not a few of the competitors in the tournament played there declared that they realized that they didn't have a chance to win but that it was their vacation time and that they wanted to have the fun of playing in the National. It was also stated that the new ruling would serve to minimize the possibility of a star golfer being kept out of the match play, as was the case last year when, as a result of the big field, H. Chandler Egan and S. Davidson Herron, both former National champions, failed to qualify.

One of the most enthusiastic advocates of the change was John G. Anderson of St. Louis, twice runner-up in the national amateur event and present secretary of the Westchester Golf Association.

Other golfers equally enthusiastic about the change were C. P. Eddy, Arcola, president of the New Jersey State Golf Association, and W. O'Connor, secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association.

Opinion in golf circles of the Boston district seems to be uniformly in favor of the decision of the United States Golf Association to limit the number of players eligible for national amateur title play by allowing only those with a handicap rating of four strokes and under handicap to compete.

E. H. Litchfield, newly-elected president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, says that it has come to the point where the numerical factor in the national tournament must be attended to. He cites the example of the 1920 competition at Roslyn, L. I., where even with two courses in use many players were unable to complete the qualifying rounds before dark. He says that the state association is able to cope with the numbers which a limit of 10 strokes allows to take part in Massachusetts championships, but that the national body has so many to contend with that the present action has been forced upon it.

William F. Garcelon, secretary of the state golf association, agrees that the present action of the national governing body is a matter of necessity in light of past experience.

The viewpoint of one who has taken part in past national amateur tournaments and who may be kept from participating again by the new order is expressed in approval of the action of Henry H. Wilder, former official of the United States Golf Association. Mr. Wilder calls attention to the fact that the association discussed the matter of cutting down the eligibility list at its last meeting in Chicago, which he attended, and that the action was taken only after it had been felt advisable for some time. "It is simply a matter of doing something to prevent the recurrence of blocking the wheels of progress in the national tournaments. When the lists get up to 200, as they have lately, there is an undue strain on the players who have a legitimate chance to win and it is pure justice to these players something had to be done. With the new regulation it will be possible to put the tournament through in a single week."

Daniel Horan, for several years official handicapper of the Massachusetts Golf Association, approves of the action. He says that the new rule is not strictly championship caliber, but thinks that justice will be done to many who are rated at five strokes in Massachusetts, unless changes are made in the new State lists, because the handicapping is done more strictly here than in many districts, with the result that five men in Massachusetts is really entitled to get into the national. Last year the old system, based on what was known as Massachusetts rating, was done away with and players are now handicapped strictly on yardage of the courses, that is, by par. The nature of the course on which a match is taken into account in many sections of the country, however, and, in consequence, five men in Massachusetts are often just as good players as four men elsewhere. In other words, it is up to the State handicapping committee, which meets on Friday, to raise their lists so as to do justice to all. If the same system of rating is employed throughout the country the new rule will work well, Mr. Horan believes.

DISPUTE SWIMMING SUPERIORITY
ANNAPOLIS, March 21.—The superiority of the Yale University swimming team is disputed by the United States Naval Academy, and the midshipmen are anxious to meet the New Haven mermen. Negotiations have already begun for a match between the two teams, and there is a fair chance that the contest will be held at New Haven on April 1.

Schedule Is Arranged for
the Olympic Games of 1924

French Committee Has Prepared Dates for All Events,
Although Site Has Not Yet Been Settled

PARIS, March 22 (By The Associated Press).—A schedule for the Olympic games of 1924 has been prepared by the French Olympic Committee, although the site of the meet is still in doubt. Following out the determination to give all competing nations ample time to prepare for the events and the journey to Paris, dates have been set for all forms of sport composing the program. The competition has been divided into three groups consisting of winter, spring and summer games, with the opening event set for Jan. 20 and the closing contest July 28.

The various forms of skating competition, including the eight Olympiad will continue from Jan. 20 to Feb. 5. The other events will be held in the following order:

Rugby football, May 3-15; Association football, May 15-June 1; shooting, June 23-July 7; athletics, June 23-July 13; fencing, June 23-July 4; water polo, June 23-July 4; tennis, July 6-18; yachting, June 24-July 17; swimming, July 12-20; gymnastics, July 15-23; bicycle road racing, July 23; track racing, July 23; boxing, July 10-19.

While these dates are subject to change should a majority of the competing nations request, it is expected that future variations will be minor as the French committee adhered to the request of the national federation to prepare a program which could be completed in approximately a month of competition. Eliminating skating and football, which require special conditions, this has been accomplished and there appears little reason for any radical changes in the dates.

Although the United States is expected to enter teams in practically all the contests, the American athletes will be particularly interested in track and field competitions. According to the present arrangement of dates the French Olympic stadium will be opened with appropriate ceremonies, including the grand parade of all nations, on Saturday, July 5.

Active competitions will begin on Sunday, July 6, with heats in the sprints, hurdles and several field events. But one final, the 10,000-meter track race, will be run on the opening day. Competition will be confined exclusively to the afternoon and the final athletic event of the eighth Olympiad will be the running of the marathon race which is set for Sunday, July 13.

The period selected for the major portion of the games is a full month in advance of the dates of the Antwerp meet of 1920 and is thought to be particularly suitable for the American athletes to be at their best. Final trials and elimination tests for the United States athletes would fall within a few days after the big intercollegiate contests held late in May and early in June throughout that country and would find the college athletes at the very height of their training.

The team would probably sail the second week in June and have a week or 10 days in which to finish training in or near Paris before entering the initial events set for July 6.

HAMILTON "Y" WINS TITLE
OTTAWA, Ont., March 21 (Special).—The Canadian basketball championship was won here tonight when the Hamilton "Y" C. A. overcame the local Gunners by the score of 60 to 13 in the second of the two-game series for the title, making a total of 81 to 38 on the round. The winners' combination was a revelation to the spectators and at no time were the locals in the lead. The visitors showed a strong defensive formation and by using their bodies kept the local forwards shooting at long range. Burton and Laidman were the high scorers for the winners while every member of the team played almost perfect basketball. While outclassed the locals tried until the last.

CONFERENCE RACE
VERY SUCCESSFUL

New System of Home and Home
Games More Satisfactory
Than Old One

M. V. CONFERENCE BASKETBALL
STANDING

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
University of Missouri	15	1	.937
University of Kansas	15	1	.937
Drake and Home	12	1	.923
University of Nebraska	8	4	.667
University of Oklahoma	8	8	.500
Iowa State College	8	8	.500
Kansas State A. C.	3	13	.187
Grinnell College	2	14	.125
Washington University	1	15	.062

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 21 (Special).—This year's Missouri Valley Conference basketball race was one of the most interesting that this organization has ever held and the system, adopted for the first time, of having home and away games between all of the teams in the race, proved very successful. Heretofore the various colleges have met as they saw fit with the result that sometimes some of them did not meet at all and the real championship winner was doubtful; but this year there was no doubt as to the final awarding of places.

University of Missouri, the 1921 champions, finished the past season in a tie for first place with the University of Kansas. Each team lost a game to the other and that was the only defeat suffered by either. Drake University was the only other team which seemed to be in the same class with the two, the Des Moines college winning all of the games it played with the exception of the four against the two leaders.

Iowa State College, University of Oklahoma and University of Nebraska made things interesting by all tying for fourth place with eight victories and the same number of defeats. Kansas State Grinnell College and Washington University were far below the other teams and all three only won six games. The results of all the championship games follow:

Missouri	35	Kansas	25
Kansas	26	Missouri	19
Missouri	37	Drake	25
Missouri	44	Drake	25
Missouri	46	Nebraska	16
Missouri	46	Nebraska	16
Missouri	46	Oklahoma	27
Missouri	46	Oklahoma	27
Missouri	30	Iowa State	18
Missouri	29	Iowa State	18
Missouri	39	Kansas State	24
Missouri	33	Kansas State	24
Missouri	30	Grinnell	17
Missouri	45	Washington	26
Missouri	28	Washington	20
Kansas	28	Drake	20
Kansas	28	Drake	20
Kansas	25	Nebraska	15
Kansas	21	Nebraska	15
Kansas	42	Oklahoma	24
Kansas	42	Oklahoma	24
Kansas	32	Iowa State	21
Kansas	24	Iowa State	18
Kansas	32	Kansas State	23
Kansas	44	Kansas State	26
Kansas	38	Grinnell	16
Kansas	21	Grinnell	17
Kansas	44	Washington	26
Kansas	41	Washington	26
Drake	34	Nebraska	32
Drake	29	Nebraska	15
Drake	49	Oklahoma	15
Drake	49	Oklahoma	15
Drake	33	Iowa State	19
Drake	24	Iowa State	18
Drake	32	Kansas State	23
Drake	31	Grinnell	17
Drake	29	Grinnell	17
Drake	41	Washington	11
Drake	41	Washington	11
Oklahoma	29	Nebraska	21
Nebraska	29	Oklahoma	24
Nebraska	21	Iowa State	14
Iowa State	26	Nebraska	17
Nebraska	25	Kansas State	24
Nebraska	27	Grinnell	13
Nebraska	28	Grinnell	25
Nebraska	21	Washington	23
Nebraska	33	Washington	23
Iowa State	25	Oklahoma	21
Oklahoma	29	Iowa State	27
Oklahoma	31	Kansas State	26
Oklahoma	32	Kansas State	22
Oklahoma	30	Grinnell	20
Oklahoma	28	Grinnell	20
Oklahoma	26	Washington	20
Oklahoma	26	Washington	26
Iowa State	36	Kansas State	26
Iowa State	23	Kansas State	22
Iowa State	17	Grinnell	11
Iowa State	26	Grinnell	20
Iowa State	20	Washington	19
Iowa State	23	Washington	17
Kansas State	32	Grinnell	20
Kansas State	28	Washington	18
Washington	30	Kansas State	23
Grinnell	43	Washington	22
Grinnell	41	Washington	26

PENN STATE TENNIS
LIST IS ANNOUNCED

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., March 22 (Special).—Seven matches are included in the Pennsylvania State tennis schedule for this spring and announced by Manager W. T. Shockor, with the approval of the faculty athletic committee. The schedule follows:

May 13—Bucknell College, at Lewisburg; 17—Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem; 18—Columbia University, at Hamilton, N. Y.; 23—Bucknell College, at home; 30—Allegheny College, at home; June 2—Syracuse University, at home; 10—University of Pittsburgh, at home.

SPORTING EVENTS AT ADELBODEN
ADELBODEN, Switzerland (Special).—The curling trophy of Adelsboden, the Woreley Cup, was recently contested for and won by Capt. T. H. Friedrich. Adelsboden is one of the oldest winter resorts of Switzerland. It has retained its fine reputation through the past critical years, and it continues to draw newcomers to its ski fields, the Hahnenmoos being one of the main attractions of this Alpine region. While all the snow and ice sports are more or less practiced at Adelsboden, skiing is perhaps most in vogue. A visitors' club, founded by Capt. H. C. Merriott, has recently received a score of new members, who may join in the course of instruction planned by the committee. Full day excursions to the Engadine and Lavinia are frequently undertaken.

ELECT C. W. CREMER CAPTAIN
NEW YORK, March 22 (Special).—New York University's newly reorganized gymnastic team has elected Charles W. Cremer '22 captain. He has been an intercollegiate champion for three years. This is his last year as a member of the team. He is a senior and will be graduated in June.

Illinois Swimmers
Want Records Back

Coach William Bachrach to Take
Star Relay Team to New York

CHICAGO, March 21 (Special).—With a team of 14 stars William Bachrach, swimming director of the Illinois Athletic Club, will start east Thursday night with the object of setting up some new world's relay records in the place of those formerly held by the Illinois Athletic Club and recently broken by the Yale University team. Illinois Athletic Club stars are to compete in four national Amateur Athletic Union championship meets, the 400-yard relay, the 200-yard relay, the Pentathlon and water polo.

Yale, in recently breaking all the world's relay records from 200 yards to 600 yards, broke two, the 400-yard and 500-yard marks, held by the Illinois club. With the team that recently set a 400-yard world's record for a 60-foot tank, Bachrach will oppose the Yale team in the 75-foot tank of the New York Athletic Club, March 29.

The I. A. C. combination is A. A. Siegel, H. J. Heber, P. M. McGhill, and John Wiesmuller. They are the only members of the squad who are certain to be taken along. The remainder of the list will be made up Thursday.

Ever since 1913 the I. A. C. has won the national team championship, and only once, in 1920, has it lost the polo title. It was won back last year from the California Athletic Club. The polo is to be held at the New York A. C. March 30. The 200-yard relay and Pentathlon are to be held at Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, April 1.

MISS ROBINSON WINS
TITLE AND RECORD

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—Another new indoor ice skating record for girls was the feature of the second night of the international indoor amateur speed skating races here, when Miss Gladys Robinson, Toronto, made the fast time of 47.4-5s. in the 440-yard dash for girls. This was the third record she had broken in two nights.

Joseph Moore, New York, indoor champion, added two more firsts tonight, winning in the quarter mile with the time of 41s. and the mile with 3m. 25.4-5s. Leslie Boyd, New York, finished the mile second with Duke Donovan, St. Paul, third. E. Nord, Milwaukee, won the junior mile in 3m. 26.2-5s.

John Hollander, Milwaukee, won the junior 220-yard dash with Henry Weber, Chicago, second. Hollander's time was 22.3-5s. George Mahoney, Chicago, won the juvenile three-quarter-mile race in 2m. 41.4-5s.

WESTMINSTER TEAM
LEAVING TONIGHT

Westminster Hockey Club of Boston, winners of the 1922 championship of the United States, will leave Boston tonight at 8:10 for Toronto, bringing their headquarters at the King Edward Hotel during their stay there. The team will be accompanied by Coach Edward Powers, Thomas Murray, trainer, and Manager Francis J. Sullivan. The squad is reported in excellent condition for their invasion.

The following players will represent Westminster on the Canadian trip: Herbert Reayme and Gordon Moore, goal tenders; A. G. Smith, Irving Small, Philip Rudolf, defense players; Capt. Frank Downing, center; Norman Shay, left wing; Stanley Veno, right wing, and Wilfred Veno, spare forward.

The Boston team will be represented by the same lineup which they met the winner of the Allan Cup series of Canada for the amateur championship of the world. Games are scheduled for March 25 and 27 at Toronto and two at Boston, March 30 and April 1. According to F. J. Sullivan, the team expects to play their first game on Saturday, but may not play until Monday.

CHANCE OF BRITISH
VICTORY IS LESSENED

NEW YORK, March 22 (Special).—The possibility of a British victory in the National Open Golf Championship to be played at Skokie next July was lessened to some extent when word was received to the effect that J. H. Taylor and Sandy Herd, two of the greatest stars in the British orbit, would not be among the starters.

Summer Hollander, who is managing the tour of Taylor and Herd, received a letter yesterday stating that they would not leave England until July 8, which will be too late for them to enter the open tournament. They will begin their tour at the Wykegolf Country Club at New Rochelle on July 19.

With Taylor and Herd, winners of six British championships between them, Harry Vardon and Edward Ray and George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, the sextet that was expected to play in the open event, the British players were likely contenders for the honors last won for the British by Ray and Toledo two years ago. As things now stand, however, only the last-named quartet will make the stand against the home forces.

TWO ENTRIES FOR MARATHON
ENRIKE MOLINARI of Naples, Italy, who has won several cross-country championships of that country and who is the present champion runner of Naples, has entered the twenty-sixth annual Ashland-Marathon, which will be held April 19. D. G. Hutchinson, Dover, Me., who finished twenty-seventh in last year's race, has entered against. Reports from Philadelphia state that Albert Montevideo, who was a member of the 1915 American Olympic team which went to Stockholm, will take part in the Marathon. His entry, however, has not yet been received by Manager T. P. Kinsley of the Boston Athletic Association.

ST. PATRICKS WIN
AND EVEN SERIES

Defeat Vancouver in Overtime,
Game Played Under Pacific
Coast Hockey Rules

STANLEY CUP HOCKEY STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	Goals	Points
St. Patricks	1	5	5	2
Vancouver	1	5	5	2

TORONTO, March 21 (Special).—The Toronto St. Patricks evened up the series with Vancouver for the Stanley Cup and the world's championship here tonight when they won by 2 goals to 1 in 4m. 56s. overtime. The game was played under the rules in vogue in the Pacific Coast League and these contain many features that were new to eastern hockey, and they did not make a very favorable impression on the local supporters. Seven men were used by each team, and the additional two players made the ice surface look congested and as a result the brilliant individual rushes and two and three-man combinations played out featured professional hockey of this section of the country were missing as the checking was too close, and the majority of the attacks ended by long-range shooting, with the forwards trying to break through to obtain the rebounds. The first two goals of the game came on shots off rebounds, but there were but few occasions when the two Tennessees allowed the opposition attackers to break through.

The western rules permit the goal keeper to pass out from the goal to any point within two-thirds of the distance to the other goal and the center, one-third of the rink is practically open ice, off sides, kicking and almost everything being permitted. The penalty shot which is awarded a team when a player is illegally checked when close in for a goal was shown when Duncan tripped Dye. The latter took the shot from 36 feet out, but Lehmann stopped the puck. The game was featured by heavy checking, and this affected the visitors more than the home team, though the latter were outwashed. Toward the last of the game the westerners tired somewhat and the St. Patricks had a distinct margin on the play, but were unable to score.

Lehmann in goal for the losers had much more to do than did Roach, but some of the latter's stops were more than brilliant, and his exhibition was the greatest ever seen in this city. Much of the credit for the victory goes to him.

Smylie, who is a substitute for the St. Patricks and who has been used but little this season, was given a good chance tonight and was the star of the game. He revealed in the heavy checking and played a great checking game. Randall, also, was good. The locals narrowly missed scoring on several occasions and on the play should have won in the regulation 60 minutes.

The speedy western forwards were closely checked and could not break away for individual rushes the same as they did in the first game on Friday, and the local defense kept them at a distance most of the night. McKay, Adams, Lehmann and Parkes were the best for the losers.

Adams scored the first goal after 11 minutes play on a rebound from the end of the rink after a shot by Skinner. Play continued fairly even for the remainder of this period and all of the second with both goalies having considerable work and the winners had a slight lead on the play. In less than two minutes after the end of the second period, the St. Patricks scored a goal and the puck for the equalizing goal before Lehmann could clear. Nearly five minutes after the overtime period started Denny went down and was checked by Duncan. Dye was close behind and, securing the puck, drove it into Lehmann's goal.

The next game under National Hockey League rules, will be played on Thursday, and the fourth on Saturday night, when the Western rules will again be used. The summary:

ST. PATRICKS V. VANCOUVER
Denny, Smylie, W. V. Skinner
Randall, F. Adams
Noble, Andrews, C. McKay
Dye, R. McKay
Cameron, J. D. Cook
Stuart, R. D. Cook
Roach, G. Lehmann

Score—St. Patricks 2, Vancouver 1. Goals—Denny, Dye. Referee—Cooper Smeaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 4m. 56s. overtime.

TENNIS SCHEDULES
FOR YALE GIVEN OUT

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 22 (Special).—Yale University's tennis schedules for the season were announced here yesterday. The varsity list calls for nine matches and the freshmen schedule for seven. The varsity and freshmen teams will meet Harvard and Princeton in the last two matches of the season. The second team, consisting

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Literary Letter

London, March 1, 1922

AS SO many authors are now making a good income through the cinema, and as so many half-forgotten books are being distinguished to do duty on the film, it may perhaps refer, in this column, to the Cinema Number of *The London Times*. It consisted of 20 pages, and was full of long articles and pictures. I did not read it all through, but I did read a long article by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, president of the British Board of Film Censors. Sometimes, on spring days, I fret at being obliged to sit at my desk, writing for several hours; but in future, when I am inclined to be restless, I shall think of the three British censors who sit for six hours a day, in a little darkened room in Wardour Street, sifting out the films that are unfit for British audiences, and, no doubt, referring, by flashlight, to the 47 reasons for rejecting films that Mr. T. P. O'Connor prints. Two of these censors, we are informed, have been at this work for nine years. I can hardly imagine a more unattractive way of earning a living. I should never be able to accept the post of censor, because I do most of my sleeping in cinema palaces.

London Journalism continues to be unquiet. Mr. J. A. Spender, who for 26 years was editor of the evening *Westminster Gazette*, has now retired from the political direction of the morning *Westminster*. It would seem that all editors are subject to these vicissitudes, unless they can own the paper. Like Mr. St. Lo, Strachey of the *Spectator*. The cessation of the evening *Westminster Gazette* was a national loss. Under Mr. Spender's editorship it was an organ delightful to read. And it was a continuous pleasure to watch him, in his editorial, balancing himself on the Liberal-Radical seasaw.

Certain of the London papers are now enormously increasing their circulation by a system of insuring their readers that must be a severe tax on their finances. Mr. Winston Churchill, in his speech at the London Press Club dinner, made amusing play with this new method of getting "readers." He said that there are at present four or five of the most active organs of the press distributing gratuitously, with the insurance bait, to the general public something between £40,000 and £70,000 a year. Mr. Churchill added: "I am much obliged. I am a practical man. I took my scissors and cut out of every newspaper that I subscribed to every coupon. They said every morning, 'You sign, we pay.' I signed and now all I have to do is to wait for something to happen and they will pay." In the old days people bought a newspaper because they liked its opinions, articles and news. That day will come again. "Stunt" Journalism will fall because of its intensive and increasing "stuntiness."

The book of the week is Lord Byron's "Correspondence, Chiefly with Lady Melbourne, Mr. Hobhouse, the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird and Shelley." There are today few readers of Byron's poetry, but the world will never tire of Byron as a letter writer. Mr. Augustine Birrell writes two columns in review of this book, and at the close has this sly dig at Mr. John Murray, publisher and editor of Byron: "The present editor somewhat pontifically assures us in his introduction that he has had better opportunities than most people of forming an opinion as to the position Byron holds in the public estimate, and that consequently he is in a position to inform the detractors of Byron's fame that their view is a false one. The opinions of publishers as to their own wares are always a little suspect," but Byron has long since escaped from the bondage of Albemarle Street and "overflowed the world," like Milton's *Leviathan*: "Which God, of all His works, Created hugest."

On the deep Stretched like a Promontory. And there, in his own bad grammar, "let him lay."

I am glad to see that the Chap Book is being published again. The price is one shilling, and it contains twelve new poems by contemporary poets. As daffodils are now beginning to appear in the London shops, I quote a

poem by Mr. Laacelles Abercrombie on this exhilarating spring flower:

From out the long shade of a road high-banked,
I came on shelving fields;
And from my feet cascading,
Streaming down the land,
Plopping lavish of daffodils dowed and fell:
Like sunlight on a water thrill'd with haste,
Such clear, pale, quivering flame,
But a flame even more marvelously yellow.
That is the mannered, modish, artistic Georgian way of writing about daffodils. Now let me quote the simple way, the Wordsworthian way, of writing about daffodils. Here are the first and last stanzas of Wordsworth's poem:

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Plunging and dancing in the breeze.
For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils.

The *London Mercury* is always full of good things, and, among a world of magazine rubbish, upholds a high standard of literature and scholarship. The cover is a joy to look upon. I always have the current number lying on my table until the new one arrives, just for the pleasure of looking at the cover. In the February issue there is a letter from America, by Mr. Conrad Aiken, in which he considers a volume called "Civilization in the United States," which is a collaborative effort of some 30-odd vigorous young men to find out where it is, at the moment, that American civilization stands. These able "young men" are all rather hopeless in their outlook, but Mr. Aiken is an optimist, and maintains that the intelligentsia of young America is quite out of touch with the real America.

To Straight Statements I have added: "What we see through these manifestations is an enormous bourgeois republic, which nowhere but in New England has had a continuous and uninterrupted tradition of more than two generations, and of which the characteristics are great vitality, keen intelligence, wistful idealism, and love of luxury and color. These are the people who rack the public libraries, read the 'daily masterpiece of literature' reprinted in the newspapers, crowd the art galleries of a Sunday, and exact at the vaudeville theater a constantly higher level of performance. Their potential energies are incalculable. Their curiosity is insatiable. The environment they provide for their children is quite as 'rich' as that from which many a genius has sprung. 'Don't be'—one is inclined to say to our impatient and self-conscious intelligentsia—in such a hurry. There is wisdom among these people; and their sense of beauty, while it may be untrained, is very much alive. . . . Give them time. . . . Perhaps, therefore, the case made by Mr. Brooks falls to pieces. If, as he thinks, we need an explanation for America's tardiness in the arts, is it not to be found simply in the fact that there has been little time? . . . Genius is the beating of hands against an insurmountable wall. But a pioneer nation builds few walls—it lives in the open. Only now, in America, have these walls reached any height; and the voice of genius begins to be heard in the land." (From a letter by Conrad Aiken in the *London Mercury*.)

Among the new books that I should like to read are: "The Elements of Social Justice," by Professor Hobhouse. Because he attempts to show "that the social ideal is to be sought not in the faultless system of an institutional Utopia, but in the love of a spiritual life, with its unending spring of a harmonious growth unconfined."

"The Garden Party," by Miss Katharine Mansfield. Because Miss Mansfield is now accepted as one of the best writers of quick, pointed, short stories, without superfluities.

"The Secret Glory," by Arthur Machen. Because I am always hoping that some day Arthur Machen will write a book as good as "Hieroglyphics." This may be it.

Q. R.

An Important Work on the Drama

The Critic and the Drama

This book, dedicated "with his permission" to Edward Gordon Craig, the first aesthetical of the theater, is easily one of the most important of its kind that has yet appeared in this country. It has long been the fashion to disparage Mr. Nathan for his linguistic levity, nor has he always been as faultless as he was frivolous. Yet even did his new book exhibit no chastened style, its essence would have been none the less significant. As it is, we have the interesting phenomenon of Mr. Mencken's side-partner writing not in Mencken's "American" language, but in an English that brooks no split infinitives and that obviously seeks and easily finds those aesthetic niceties that are an added joy to trenchant, original thought. Nathan is terse, direct, witty, alert, implicitly well informed, as responsive to dramatic values as is, almost, the seismograph to the most distant vibrations of the earth's interior. To be sure, his analogies are not always convincing; his tastes, tracked to their fair, at times prove more or less personal dogmas; by such tokens, he is not perfect. But he is the genuine cosmopolitan, in his

own excellent conception of that term; he is the honest appraiser, quick to proclaim criticism essentially a personal art, and to ridicule any pretensions to impersonality—a meaningless word, when you come to consider it, that in very appearance robs art of the personality behind it. The six chapters of the book treat of "Aesthetic Jurisprudence," of Drama as an Art, The Place of the Theater, The Place of Acting, Dramatic Criticism and Dramatic Criticism in America. Nathan wisely recognizes no theory of criticism; "there are as many sound and apt species of criticism as there are works to be criticized." Fundamentally, then, he is to use one of the labels that he despises, an impressionist, and his attitude toward criticism is a logical corollary of his attitude toward art. "I believe that there may be as many kinds of criticism as there are kinds of art. I believe that there may be sound analytical, sound emotional, sound cerebral, sound impressionistic, sound destructive, sound constructive, and other sound species of criticism. If art knows no rules, criticism knows no rules—or, at least, none save those that are obvious."

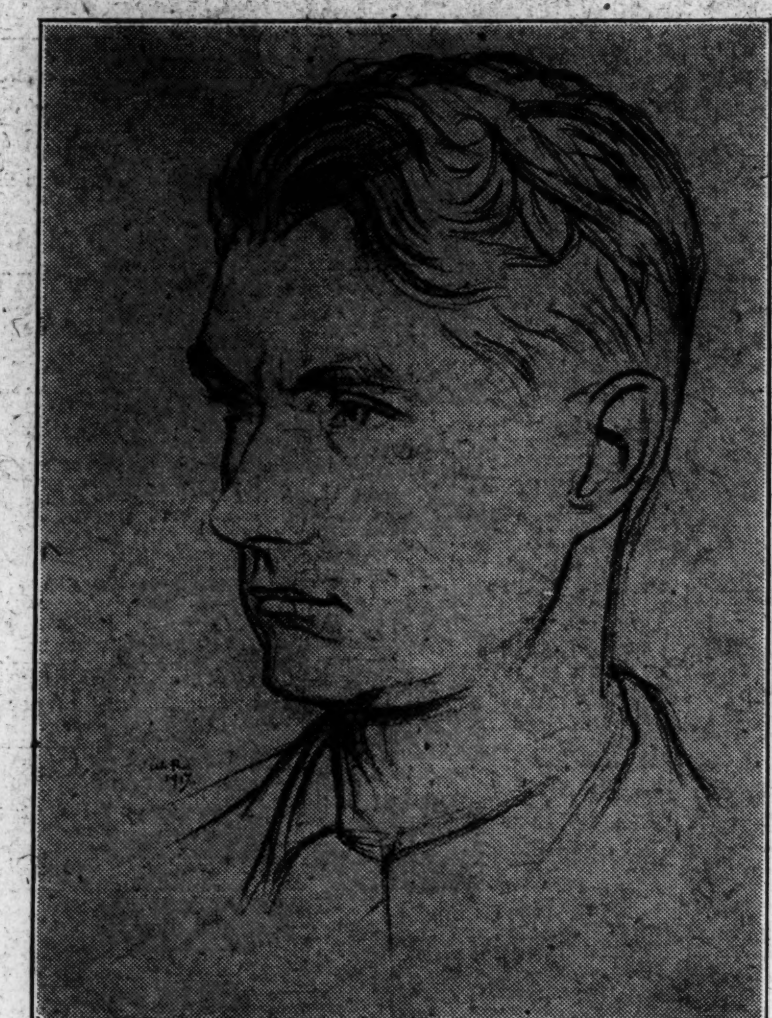
We are thus prepared for his dictum that "good drama is anything that interests an intelligently emo-

tional group of persons, assembled together in an illuminated hall." Not that there is anything new in the declaration. But out of it Nathan calls forth his own peculiar deductions, incidentally saying some much-needed and long-overdue words upon the "theory of the crowd" that has helped debase drama even in the colleges. His objection to terming acting an art—and at the end of this chapter he bows gracefully off stage in much the same manner that he notes in Lewis, leaving a tiny loophole for possible developments and change of mind—is rooted in a conception of the highest art as a species of active recreation rather than of passive recreation. The controversy may be one largely of terminology, for, whatever acting be called, there are bad actors and good, and the important thing for drama is that they be as good as possible.

On more important ground is

Nathan when he turns to dramatic criticism; his argument against honesty as a fundamental necessity of criticism is specious, or at best a sort of willful paradox. Certainly, honesty is of no use in a critic if his opinions themselves are mediocre manderings; but, when the author writes that criticism, as practiced in America, reveals honesty as the leading fault, he is, as is easily seen, attacking not honesty as such, but the artistic impetuosity of the men who honestly express that ignorance. Word-play, then. A far better case is made out against enthusiasm, and aloofness, and a misinterpreted sympathy on the part of the critic. "Art is hot, criticism cold."

Wherefore, after having studied so pithy a volume in the heat of pleasure, profit and inner controversy, we do not hesitate to recommend it in cold confidence for its many excellences.



From "Twenty-four Portraits," by William Rothenstein (Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York)

Mr. Drinkwater's New Verse

Seeds of Time

The work of John Drinkwater has been marked by a steady and cool level of beauty that is quite perceptibly individual. Among the group of which he must be regarded an elder member, and which has been dubbed the Georgians, he stands a bit apart. He is of them, of course, but not quite with them. Mr. de la Mare without question is the leader of the group, and he, too, has a distinctive note that is unmistakable. A faint violet-like perfume seems to impregnate the very magic of his verse, but the other Georgians, such as Mr. Squire, Mr. Shanks and Mr. Freeman, write more or less alike; the poetry of one might often be mistaken for the poetry of another. This is not the case with Mr. Drinkwater. His "Seeds of Time," just published, is a small book—there are only 68 pages in it—but it is a volume, compact with authentic poetic value.

The lover of the passionate in poetry, of extravagance, of virility, will hardly care for Mr. Drinkwater's verse. He is essentially a philosopher, a man of quietude, one who views life with deliberate eyes and is more concerned with the great essentials than with anything else. He has, of course, written mediocre verse and at times bad verse; but his best poetry has about it a clear, moonlike lambency that cannot fail to charm. Philosophical he is at times, but never in the grand manner. He does not pull the bass notes of his organ, but he does play on the lower, more gentle notes most of the time. There is a coldness in his art that is often apparent. This coldness fitted his play "Abraham Lincoln" admirably, and, in consequence, the drama was a success. But that same coldness prevented him from giving a just exposition of Mary Stuart, and therefore his drama on that passionate, exotic, Scotch queen was but a partial success, readable from the literary viewpoint, but hardlyactable.

However, more often than not, the coldness and deliberate qualities of his mind become virtues, in the type of poetry wherein he is most successful. "Seeds of Time" contains many fine pieces and, while one would enjoy quoting such excellent efforts as "A New Ballad of Charity" or "Malediction," one must choose a shorter piece instead. Here is one that exemplifies well enough the beauty of Mr. Drinkwater's work:

VOTIVE
O moon, swing there immeasurably far.
Yet only in the pear-tree top, how then
Shall we body in thought the beauty that
You are.
Your wisardry upon the souls of men?

Hush! Let us say it is the tender light
That falls in silver circumstance and red
Dimly upon the regions of the night.
And saying this how little then is said!

Why should this mute enchantment thus
Possess us?
Our hearts in adoration? How should come
This worship of a ghost of quietness,
Of spectral tides that move not and are
Dumb?

Why do we worship? We are but strays of
Will.
While the sun takes us, folded now and far

From the day's light, we are minds possessed and still,
Vision and peace. We worship what we
Are.

His philosophy is always of an exalted sort and one of its principal marks is a patience and abiding assurance that life means well and will work out to excellent ends. For instance, in "Thrill" he writes:

Grieve not the parting day, for soon
The nightingales will sing the moon
Climbing the track that now the sun
Leaves when the songs of day are done.
And grieve not when her beauty pales,
And silence keeps the nightingales
For that eclipse again will bring
The sun with all his birds to sing.

One might also draw attention to the exalted mystic note in "A Lesson to My Ghost," and the suggestive analysis of "Portia's Housekeeping." There is a lyrical music of great charm also in "Night Music," "Who Were Before Me," and "The Years." Closing the book is a series of 12 sonnets, called "Persuasion," that will assuredly hold attention. The volume, as a whole, is a charming addition to the season's poetry.

The Life of a Book

NO ONE as yet has advanced a satisfactory analysis of the forces which determine mysteriously the life of a book. I am not speaking of the frothy novel, the autobiography which makes its appeal through its indiscreet revelations, or the historical volume which people "must" have on their tables to impress their friends, but of the great novel, the unfolding and self-revelation of a real character, the history which is essential to our understanding of our daily lives. Why should these be seasonal, and disappear from the book counters, after a brief run of perhaps six months at best?

"Successful" Books
A great novel appears only at rare intervals, and, when once achieved, should be limited in distribution only by the census of the country's reading public. As a matter of fact, a "successful" book usually exceeds the sale of a "great" book in discouraging figures; yet the record sale in recent years of any volume, successful or great, is far below 500,000 copies—one for every 22 of our population. But the total distribution is of much less importance than the brevity of its life. The title which was on everyone's lips three months ago is rarely mentioned now, yet that volume is just as interesting and just as valuable today, to those who have not read it, as it was the day it was published. Even its publisher has slackened in his efforts and is devoting his attention to the later books upon his list; the retail bookseller has pushed the diminished pile to a less conspicuous position on his counters, to

Goethe's Literary Essays

A Selection in English, Translated by J. E. Spingarn. With a Foreword by the Editor. (Oxford: Clarendon Press; London: H. Milford, S. W. net).

Lord Haldane, in a Foreword to these collected Essays of Goethe, speaks of that large whole of knowledge which was his, words that indicate something of the erudition, as profound as it was far-reaching, he brought to bear upon the literature of his time. To Carlyle, Goethe was a being set apart, whom he would have chosen as his specimen of "the Hero as Literary Man," had he not despaired of arousing in his fellow countrymen any of the enthusiasm he himself felt. Carlyle was, however, to see his opinion of Goethe as "for the last hundred years, by far the noblest of all Literary Men," very generally upheld.

While Lord Haldane speaks of that "large whole of knowledge," Lord Morley, with the same qualities in mind, writes of "the vast incessant exact inquisitiveness of Goethe," and Saint-Beuve, himself one of the most brilliant critics in any language, declares Goethe to be "the greatest critic of all times." It is interesting in this collection of critical essays, translated by Mr. Spingarn, to recognize anew those gifts of the master-mind, that penetrating vision, that judgment, impartial and yet minutely defused, uncompromising and yet always serene. "The most widely receptive of all critics," James Russell Lowell truly called him; and yet no man formed his own convictions, with greater originality.

Goethe as Critic
Lord Haldane says of him that he hated philosophy; in a narrow sense, perhaps he did, for he would have nothing which lacked enthusiasm and inspiration; but he was not without certain traits of the philosophic mind, a broad composure, a measured orderliness and sympathy, the sentinels of logic and reason continually on guard. "What is important," he says to Eckermann, "is to have a soul which loves truth, and receives it wherever it finds it."

Goethe took his office as critic with immense seriousness; no woman, perhaps, the dilettant with their superficiality, self-indulgence, and "easy contentment" were abhorrent to him. He held that those who had attained what he called legitimate authority in any field, by reason of their learning and their comprehension, should, "by continual assiduity in holding close to the line of the true and the right, preserve that authority in inviolable sanctity."

"We cannot talk about Shakespeare," he cries, though, indeed, he never wearies of talking about him, "everything is inadequate." Shakespeare, the poet, not the dramatist, is there anyone in any age of any country who has understood him and loved him with quite the same ardor? In discussing Molière, he goes to the very heart of the matter. The genius of Molière finds its perfect expression in a stagecraft of which he was the supreme master; Shakespeare's genius, he holds, on the other hand, is altogether too vast for so narrow a setting. Goethe was the first thus positively to assert this point of view, but the majority of serious Shakespeare students have probably come to recognize its truth.

Admiration for France and England

His love for and comprehension of all that was best in France, his deep admiration for England, his frank recognition of the shortcomings of his own people, all these separate Goethe from a later Germany, and show him to be the possession of no particular time or country. Goethe, in 1830, called for the recognition of a world rather than a national literature, and no man labored more wisely and benevolently to lay its foundation stone.

Mr. Spingarn, in this volume, has performed omitted much that the reader would like to find, but he has included much also which brings vividly to thought the most salient virtues of the great critic. Of these things we cannot say too frequently: they must serve always to give serenity and breadth to our thinking; further, with

their wisdom they combine ethical teaching, which is valuable not merely in literature, but in every walk of life. "He who would never rail," declares Goethe, "must never rail at what is in done but only strive to do well himself. For the great point is not to pull down but to build up, and in this humanity finds pure joy." Truly, as Lord Morley says of him, he has, "the mind which comprehends most of the truth of the matter."

A Book of Indiscretions

After the War
A Diary by Lieut. Col. Charles A. Court Repington. (The First World War.) He took us so completely into his confidence that we felt ourselves to be listening with him, at a keyhole, to the intimate gossip of courts and great personages who might quite properly take exception to our action; but after making ourselves partners to his indiscretions, the least we can do is to stand by him for this one more adventure—having been guilty of eavesdropping once, we may as well be hung for sheep as lambs! It does make interesting reading—the more so because we recognize the impropriety. Surely these diaries cannot be continued, for those who have things to say, worth saying, will scarcely indulge in further confidential confabs with the colonel, now that they know how photographically their words and personalities will be translated into copy for the printer.

We wonder if Pétain was pleased to read the following: "Pétain thought we should occupy and exploit the Rhineland first, and if taking it over and taxing it were of no avail, we should send the whole German population over the Rhine and replace it by the French mutilés du guerre. This plan was similar to the German plans for northern France which the French had discovered but had not yet published. They would do so when the time came to show that they were taking a leaf out of the German book."

Personages Quoted Recklessly

Probably Otto Kahn did not expect to be quoted in print, when he advised the Colonel "to see certain members of the Senate whom he named. They were very representative and of high intelligence and character. They suffered like the rest of the people here by being provincial and uninformed, and many were untravelled. He thought the Japanese might make mistakes because they lacked experience and foresight in diplomacy."

When General Allen next meets Ambassador Harvey, the following quotation will give them something to talk about: "Went on to the United States Headquarters to talk with General Allen whose opinion carries so much weight. A tall straight man with straight views, a strong face, a very worthy representative of the United States. He was a trifle sarcastic about the first speech of the new United States Ambassador at London, Colonel Harvey, and suggested that diplomats were usually expected to be diplomatic. All Harvey should have done would have been to point out the position taken up by the Harding Administration at home and to have left it at that."

The Colonel's comments on New York amuse us. We like to be criticized, and accept the gibes of our visitors, whether warranted or not, as evidence that at least we have attracted attention. As a famous Tammany politician once remarked, "Say anything you like about me but don't say nothing!"

His Impression of New York
"New York has the effect upon me of meeting an ichthyosaurus in Berkeley Square. . . . It is all amazing and gargantuan and I cannot imagine anyone wanting to live here. . . . Hateful!"

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place. Nothing great in the realm of ideas can ever come from such a restless spot. . . . The highest, lowest, cruellest, cunningest, noisiest of all great cities."

The volume, as a whole, is considerably below its predecessor in interest and value, its publication obviously having been hastened by the success of the earlier book. A large portion of it is commonplace, compiled, we may judge, from what the author himself tells us, from commonplace sources. When he arrived at Budapest, for instance, the Colonel "dined at an hotel and made the maître d'hôtel give me all the local gossip." Still every now and then we encounter clever characterizations and anecdotes which are new to us, and these encourage us to read on.

"After the War" is essentially a book of phrases: "It is useful to clarify one's ideas by getting well-informed men to dispute them. . . . 'The only true history is that little scrap of our own time which we can tell because we see it and feel it and know it.' . . . 'Set myself to discover when a treaty is not a treaty but could get no clear light.' . . . 'At the (English) Ambassador's sanctum . . . Goddesses and goddesses.' . . . 'Mr. Secretary Hughes sunk in 35 minutes more ships than all the admirals of the world have destroyed in a cycle of centuries.' . . . 'Teaching by example, America makes a great renunciation and the most magnificent political gesture of all history.' . . . And so it goes. Interesting?—yes; entertaining?—very; but lacking in important revelations regarding representative men of affairs. This is perhaps not to be wondered at, in view of the experiences of those who served as subject matter for the earlier volume."

It would seem that anthologies had been made on every conceivable basis and all possibilities exhausted, when a new collection of poems makes its appearance. It is interesting, too, that each new one seems both reasonable and desirable. Such is the unpretentious small volume, compiled by Charles Williams and V. H. Collins, and published in Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. It bears the title "Poems of Home and Overseas." Home is England and overseas joins the homeland with Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India, or depicts the wanderings of the thorough Englishman with the thought of the poem somewhere linked with England. The authors represented range from Chaucer to Walter de la Mare and Siegfried Sassoon, while between are Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Browning, Swinburne, Holmes, Whittier, Tennyson, Keats, Hardy, and others whose names are equally familiar. Whoever has spoken a good poetical word for England is here.



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1922

EDITORIALS

It is inevitable that there should be many schemes for reducing the enormous French debt and the interest which is paid annually thereupon—an interest at the present time amounting to 13,000,000,000 francs a year on the internal loans and estimated to reach by an accumulative process 18,000,000,000 francs—which is not far from the taxable capacity of France, in a few years. The more France borrows to pay interest, the more interest she will have to pay. All the schemes depend of course upon inflation, more or less disguised, of the fiduciary issue, and happily the more serious thinkers in France are against the unsupported issue of bank notes, which can only in the long run lead to a collapse.

But recently there has been advocated a plan by which a miracle, it is contended, can be worked. It is that the State should, instead of continuing by more or less easy stages its efforts to reduce its obligations by redeeming the already enormous volume of notes now in circulation and thereby facilitating the ultimate return to a sound currency, obtain from the Banque de France a greatly increased note issue. The mass of new paper would be finally employed in the repurchase of the internal debt, and this burden would vanish like smoke in the air. Incredible though it appears, this scheme is actually meeting with approval in certain financial circles, and considerable space has already been devoted to it in important publications. The project further provides that the task of repurchasing the securities of the public debt shall be entrusted to a special body to be known as the "Caisse d'Amortissement." The latter, acting under the control of the Ministry of Finance, would engage in the repurchase on the Bourse of the Rentes by means of advances granted by the Banque de France, the repayment of which would be guaranteed by the return of the bonds and coupons which the "Caisse d'Amortissement" would effect with the Banque de France as its purchases on the Bourse proceeded. The capital of all the Rentes repurchased would thus be definitely redeemed and considered as repaid by the State, which would be relieved of this debt. The Treasury, however, would remain bound to undertake the payment of the coupons to the credit of the "Caisse d'Amortissement" until the complete return to the Banque de France of the loans granted to the State and to the "Caisse d'Amortissement."

It is not proposed, however, to repurchase France's total internal debt by one single operation. Such a tremendous action is too staggering even for the imagination of the originators of this scheme. The operation should be carried out in yearly stages. France's internal debt amounts to 140,000,000,000 francs. "Therefore," urges one of the sponsors of the new redemption scheme, "if we desired to repay this sum in a period of ten years, we would have to repurchase on the Bourse 14,000,000,000 francs (nominal capital) annually. Enormous though this figure seems," this particular specialist writes in one of the monthly reviews, "I believe that this formidable operation is not beyond the power of the Banque de France, provided, of course, that the new note issues be guaranteed by the Rentes repurchased, and used in the wiping out of the loans granted to the 'Caisse d'Amortissement.'"

A point which the advocates of this scheme would seem to forget is that an inflation on the scale such as they suggest cannot but be productive of the worst possible results to the national well-being, and in the end must lead to bankruptcy. Nothing else could follow the flinging into circulation of vast heaps of notes not backed by an adequate commercial counterpart, and the exchange troubles, sufficiently profound already, would be accentuated until they became catastrophic in their effect on the country.

It must, of course, not be supposed that the strange ideas of fiduciary recuperation held by the creators of this scheme are generally shared by practical men of affairs. Fortunately for the credit of France, that is not the case. As an instance of this the words of M. de Lasteyrie, Minister of Finance, speaking in the Chamber on Feb. 23 on the economic crisis, may be aptly quoted: "In order to restore order in Central Europe we must begin by restoring order in the public finances; we must reduce expenditure, lessen taxation, and reestablish a normal monetary circulation." The Temps is raising its powerful voice against taking any deceptive short cuts to economic salvation. It is to be hoped that the sane ideas held by the Minister and the journal will find sufficient partisans to destroy once for all these dangerous conceptions.

It is unfortunate that a misuse of words, arising from confusion of thought, should lead to a characterization of competitive international trade as commercial war. Thus we have magazine writers announcing that the real world war, the fight for foreign markets, is just beginning, while cartoonists depict Germany as destroying American, British, or French industries by discharges of shells labeled "cheap goods." Retired diplomatists criticize the consular and diplomatic service of the United States because it does not send representatives abroad who will use their official position to secure concessions and trade privileges that will help exporters in the struggle for an opportunity to sell their wares. The same misunderstanding finds expression in all the great manufacturing countries, whose spokesmen talk of foreign commerce as though it were a matter of forcing exports upon neutral markets by strategy or through some special advantage over other nations.

The fallacy underlying this view of foreign trade as

a war of conflicting interests is the mistaken idea that nations engage in buying or selling goods. Nothing of the kind occurs. Individuals living in the various countries produce articles which they seek to exchange for the products of people living in other political divisions of the earth. In its essence there is no difference between the shipment of goods from Rhode Island to Texas, and the shipment of similar goods to Mexico. One does not say that Alabama and Pennsylvania are fighting to see which state shall supply pig iron to the motorcar factories of Detroit. Missouri boot and shoe manufacturers do not call on the Federal Government for help in overcoming the competition of Massachusetts for the trade of North Dakota. Business rivalry between all sections of the United States is looked upon as something natural and normal, and nobody talks of trade with even the far-off Philippines as taking on the character of war.

If it is true, as Lord Bacon wrote more than 300 years ago, that "It is commerce that enrictheth a nation," it must also be true that it enriches both buyer and seller. A nation is only rich as its people prosper. It was once believed that the true course of trade was to ship as much merchandise as possible out of one country, and bring back precious metals. This strange delusion was destroyed by Adam Smith, who established for all time that the real wealth of nations is in their possession of an abundance of useful things, and that the best interests of the people of all countries is served by allowing them to procure the goods that they desire by the least possible expenditure of effort.

It is customary to talk of foreign trade as a process in which one of the two trading parties wins and the other loses. If the exchange of goods proceeds along natural lines there can be no question of loser or winner. The producer, who, by reason of better machinery, more skilled labor or cheaper raw materials, is able to undersell competitors in the domestic market is not charged with waging war against his rivals. Yet, as soon as he undertakes to sell to people living across the boundary line, he is told that he is engaged in commercial strife with everyone who wishes to sell the same kind of goods in the adjoining country.

Trade, as it is represented in commercial exchanges between nations, is a great civilizer. Whatever restrictions for the purpose of raising public revenue, or encouraging the establishment of industries in a newly-settled country, may be imposed upon the exchange of goods, should be regarded as merely temporary expedients, to be abandoned as soon as better methods of taxation are discovered. And men who ought to know better should cease to speak of something so beneficial as trade as though it were in any way akin to that sum of all evils, war.

The year 1922, it develops, is a sort of "old-home" year of many of the societies and associations whose interests center in the beautification and development of American parks and forests. The year marks the semi-centennial of the organization of the national movement for the setting apart of one day annually as Arbor Day, to be devoted to the planting of trees, and also of the establishing of Arnold Arboretum in Boston. Forty years ago the American Forestry Association was organized at Washington. J. Sterling Morton, originator of the Arbor Day movement, was identified with the early activities of the American Forestry Association. Arbor Day was first observed in the State of Nebraska, where the need of reforestation was as acute, fifty years ago, as it has since become in many sections of the United States which at that time were more generously wooded. On April 10, 1872, in compliance with the request of Mr. Morton that the people of Nebraska unite in planting trees, more than a million shrubs and young trees were added to the State's potential forests and parks. The spread of the movement since that time has been general throughout the country, and now, in every state of the Union, at least one day is set apart each year to be observed as Arbor Day.

No one would have believed, a half-century ago, that the utilitarian need of tree-planting would be, long before the present year, recognized in almost every section of the country. It is well that the movement was started thus early, even if the purpose was originally to beautify parks and streets rather than to provide against a time when actual depletion of the Nation's timber supply should be recognized as an impending actuality. But there is need even yet of bringing to the popular consciousness a clearer realization of the economic necessity of furthering the work of reforestation.

A survey of conditions in almost every section of the United States indicates the necessity of making Arbor Day, this year and for many years to come, not only a time for the organized adornment of streets, highways and parks, but also one of community and national effort to build up the depleted forest areas. It is a task that cannot be undertaken lightly. Its magnitude makes it one entailing great expense and unabated effort. Not only must wasteful methods which are still being practiced be checked or stopped entirely, but a broad and comprehensive method of reforestation must be adopted.

Conservation experts and students of the forestry problem in the United States are now urging the adoption by Congress of the so-called Capper bill, which seeks to impose a heavy tax upon those private interests which seek the privilege of exploiting the resources of the federal forest reserves. This measure, quite naturally, is opposed by the larger lumber interests everywhere, primarily because they object to any form of governmental regulation of private industries. The question appears to be only as to the need of regulation. Friends of the measure declare that the need of regulation is too evident to be for a moment questioned. A reasonable view of the matter would seem to be that if regulation of any kind is to be attempted it should be under federal authority if it is to be in any way effective. The right of the Government to proceed upon a broad constructive policy undoubtedly exists under laws

already enacted. The need seems to be the administration of the law self-supporting at least self-supporting in part. The properly regulated use of such timber as can be taken from the public domain without damage or loss no doubt would supply necessary funds.

THE Alaskan Indians are going to their fish, if Herbert Hoover has anything to say about it. He has just decided the long controversy between the Indians and the big salmon fisheries interest of the United States in favor of the aborigines. Commercial fishing in the past has been so extensive that the natives have been put to it to obtain food. It is about time the big got over the idea that the helpless Indian is fair game and should be permitted to have his own food in his territory, and he should be helped to it, because it is, through outside influences that his livelihood has been so precarious.

OPPOSITION to the four-power treaty, key-part of all the agreements that came from the Washington Conference, seems to have well-nigh spent its force. A unanimous agreement of United States Senate to vote it next Friday is taken by practically all observers in Washington to indicate that the instrument will be ratified by a safe margin. The chief of the speeches made by the remnant of its "irreconcilable" foes

Two Goals for the Friends of Peace

in recent "debates" shows that they have abated and quibbled themselves to a standstill.

But the treaty is not yet ratified, and, until it is, it will not be "safe." The friends of world peace and international understanding cannot afford to let that the contest is won and so relax their efforts their pressure on the Senate. That pressure can be made irresistible. The power of it is being disclosed in the House of Representatives, where the members are striving to outdo one another in their rush to slay the army and navy appropriations. That these ardent cuts, which are threatened despite vigorous protests from the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War directly traceable to the demands of public opinion as asserted by congressmen themselves and by the van corps of Washington correspondents, while it is aided indirectly by the few newspapers that still cling for a strong army and navy.

These newspapers lately have been paying eloquent tribute to the power of enlightened public opinion. They say that the people are now united and seem about to have their way, they resort to that ancient, last-of political device of "abusing the other fellow." The "terrest" denunciation and most outrageous epithets hurled at the agents of public opinion. Who are they thus attacked? Why, the National Council on Disarmament, made up of representatives of the Federal Churches of Christ in America, the National Federation of Women's Clubs and a host of similar organizations. Such attacks on such people will only react on the authors and are unworthy of attention except as showing how desperate is the present plight of the enemies of world peace and advancement.

The friends of sane peace need not be anxious about the outcome, if they will keep steadily on their present course and not allow attacks like those mentioned or the misleading political pleas and jockeyings of senators to confuse and divide them. Confusion and division among the friends of peace constitute the sole remaining hope of its enemies.

The pressure for ratification of the treaties and for steady forward steps toward world agreement is particularly desirable now, when the results of the demand for reduction of American military forces are so patent in the House of Representatives. The two things must go hand in hand—the discarding of arms and world agreement for peace. Prudence dictates this, and the secretaries of war and the navy point to its advisability by their pleas that the army and navy shall not be cut below the point of "safety."

Friends of peace will do well to keep this in mind and to press the Senate and Executive forward to international comity and agreement so that they can say to the war and navy chiefs:

"Gentlemen, the world is safe. You can dispense with guns."

A REISSUE of one of Arthur J. Balfour's books arouses conjecture as to why the literary note is so often lacking in American statesmen.

Of course, it can hardly be denied that Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson were, in a certain sense, literary presidents, but just what is the reason for the lack of a Disraeli, a Rosebery, or a Balfour in the Republic's Government? Setting aside American representatives to foreign governments, James Russell Lowell, William Dean Howells, Thomas Nelson Page, and Robert Underwood Johnson, to designate four of them, there remains but one figure for whom there can be fairly claimed the quality of literary creativeness, namely, John Hay. The others who write, such as Henry Cabot Lodge, for instance, do it as a pastime; their composition is a side issue of their extremely busy days.

This is not the case in Great Britain. Certainly Benjamin Disraeli's novels are quite as important a part of his personality as his statescraft, and whoever has met Mr. Balfour has not talked to him five minutes without noticing the authentic smack of the literary man, the thinker and philosopher in his nature. Lord Rosebery's book on William Pitt is well-nigh a classic in biography, and even in Winston Churchill's volume on his father there is an excellency that will give the book a long vogue. The fact that Mr. Asquith writes poetry does not make him essentially a literary man, but it does show a difference in national makeup. We cannot imagine Mr. Weeks

or Mr. Mellon writing poetry. And in those compositions that are the outgrowth of political interests there are Gladstone's pamphlets and Lord Bryce's studies in modern democracy. A mellow literary quality impregnates them that is hardly to be found in the writings of American statesmen.

Of course, Americans can point out the voluminous writings of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and the Nicolay and Hay edition of Abraham Lincoln. A dozen years ago John Bassett Moore put together twelve volumes of the writings of James Buchanan even, but these things were the flowerings of political lives, one aspect of natures that were wholeheartedly concerned with the public welfare and political theories. One may point out certain things that Lincoln wrote and assert that the stamp of authentic literary genius is on them, but these efforts, the Gettysburg speech, for instance, merely reveal new facets of Lincoln's statesmanlike outlook on his country and its problems. As has been pointed out, John Hay is the only statesman America has produced to whom this statement may unqualifiedly apply.

The difference must be a racial difference. Perhaps one reason for it is the fact that England's political structure is so dissimilar to America's. In the New World statesmen take up politics as a life work, and so compact with plot and counterplot, imbrolios; and subterfuges is it that they have but small time for other things. The English statesman is not so consistently busy. He has more leisure. Then, too, there is the fact that he is brought up in an atmosphere that considers literature, for the sake of literature, with greater respect than the average American crowd at the polls. Centuries of tradition are behind him. The Englishman can never quite forget that he is the heir of Shakespeare. Perhaps, when Anglo-Saxon America is a thousand years old, its ideals will be different.

Editorial Notes

THE request of the Association of German University students that all German high school graduates about to enter colleges postpone their studies for several years and enter industries or accept jobs in factories and mines, is probably based on sound economic reasoning. The parents of all these young men considered collectively would be forced to pay a good round sum yearly for college tuition and expenses. The new plan would wipe out this liability and add to the assets the combined earnings of the young men if they went to work. The only question is, Would the sum realized be enough to offset the postponement of education?

ASIDE altogether from any comment as to whether or not the charge made by James P. Roberts, prohibition enforcement officer for Massachusetts, relative to the existence of a liquor ring with headquarters at Lawrence, Mass., is true, some of the sentiments expressed by Mr. Roberts with regard to the enforcement situation in America are too good to overlook. "True liberty," says Mr. Roberts, "is obedience to law." It is almost time that opponents of enforcement should be brought to realize that all their talk about curtailing the individual's liberty is the sheerest nonsense. Of course, however, there are none so blind as those who will not see. Mr. Roberts said also that it is the "man higher up" and not the petty bootlegger that "we are after." It is really needless to say that in this as in any branch of reformative activity, one good hard hit at the "man higher up" is worth half a hundred at his little minions.

DR. J. DUNCAN SPAETH of Princeton University faculty declares that musical men make the best oarsmen. "My best stroke oars have been glee club men," he announces. One is inclined to believe that Dr. Spaeth is spoofing a bit, but the idea is tantalizing, coming as it does soon after the publication of a news item stating that the Harvard crew authorities had installed a phonograph in the room where the rowing machines are used. Of course, even rhythm is the idea. Perhaps it will be extended to other college sports. Some of Richard Wagner's music would do very well for a football scrimmage, for instance.

News that his crown jewels had been sold came as a surprise, it appears, to former Emperor Charles of Austria. He had confided the valuables to a trusted servant and the trusted servant disposed of them as he saw fit. While the pecuniary loss may cause some regret on the part of Charles, it is hardly to be suspected that he will miss the crown very much, for certainly his head was uneasy while the regal diadem was set thereon. And, anyway, were not the jewels a part of the heritage of the Austrian people? They are the ones who should receive the proceeds of the sale.

PRAGUE is not by any means a small city, for it contains, according to the 1921 census, approximately 700,000 people. But even that total hardly accounts for the fact that there are 770 newspapers published in the city, making a comparative ratio of one newspaper to every thousand persons. Are the citizens of Prague so extraordinarily public-minded, or are they divided up into such a tremendous number of groups that they require all this diversified daily reading matter?

HIBSE SAITO, secretary to the Japanese delegation to the Washington Conference, delivered himself of a pithy and succinct truth when he stated that unless there is "mental disarmament the destroying of a few ships will be of no avail." What better slogan could be adopted than the phrase "mental disarmament"? It expresses a great truth and a great method at the same time, and coming from a Japanese official, as it does, it is decidedly appropriate.

ANOTHER attack on secret Greek letter societies has been launched by the principal of a Brooklyn high school. "High school secret societies," he states, "result in snobs and social butterflies." Viewing the matter impartially there is both good and bad in the secret societies, but the deplorable results seem to outweigh the undoubtedly fine friendships that result from them. After all, there is no need of secrecy; it is based on a romantic glamour that hardly makes up for the disadvantages that result from it.

Some Fantastic French Finance

The New Significance of Arbor Day

Commerce Is Not War

Statesmen as Authors